Fight Onward Till Asia
Is Asia's Own

Nippon Times
Evening

Build Greater East Asia We
Will, With Fiery Spirit
And Iron Will

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In News Spotlight

Nanking to Exercise Moderation On Concessions Issue, Says Chen

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Exclusive to the Nippon Times)

SHANGHAI, January 22.—In taking over the concessions, moderation will be adopted, declared Chen Kung-po, Mayor of Shanghai, in an interview held with the press todav at his office in connection with the Nanking Government's declaration of war and Japan's retrocession of its concession in China.

"Almost simultaneously with the War of Greater East Asia," stated Mayor Chen, "the National Government of Nanking made a resolve to participate in the war, and the Government of Nippon approved unconditionally our spontaneous declaration of war against the United States and Britain."

"With our declaration of war there seems to have appeared two sections of the Chinese people. A great majority of our countrymen have become serious in every respect, but we regret to say that on the other hand there are elements who are content with the abolition of concessions and extraterritoriality but forget their responsibilities entailed in war participation.

"As to the problem of the international settlements, we will negotiate with scores of neutral countries separately for their nominal return, first of all. And then, China will try to recover the settlements in fact as well as in name. In taking over the settlements the National Government will take into consideration the welfare of neutral nationals there.

Press Comments

Saturday, January 23

ASAHI—War in Mediterranean
YOMIURI-HOCHI—European War

War in Mediterranean

ASAHI—The Italo-German submarine menace to the anti-Axis camp, has become an issue in British Parliament; which is reported to have decided to hold a session in camera to look into the war situation brought on by the submarine activities of the Axis navies.

In addition to this submarine menace, Italo-German air arms have been playing havoc with Anglo-American convoys on the Western Mediterranean since January 19, obtaining marked results which are likely to affect the course of the North African campaign and to add to the headache of the Anglo-American authorities.

The big Anglo-American convoy trapped by the Italo-German air force in this instance had been massed at the port of Gibraltar since two or three weeks ago protected by the British battleship Renown and aircraft carrier Furious, awaiting an opportunity to weigh anchor, and at last left for Algeria. The Italo-German attack indicates that the sphere of activity of the Axis navies and air arms has steadily widened.

According to a Rome dispatch, the present attack was delivered at sea 1,000 to 1,500 kilometers awav from the advance base, showing that the striking power of the Axis navies and air arms against the Anglo-American camp in the Western Mediterranean area has markedly increased since the Anglo-American invasion of North Africa.

The freezing of the Anglo-American campaign in North Africa had been anticipated at the time of their landings because of the difficulties of maintaining the commissary line. Especially severe has been the blow to the oil supply of the mechanized and air forces in North Africa from the frequent sinking of tanker convoys on the Atlantic. The present attack on Anglo-American convoys on the Western Mediterranean will no doubt add to the difficulties of the enemy camp in obtaining supplies.

Thus the deadly efficacy of the German submarines on the Atlantic is constantly menacing the Anglo-American commissary lines whether to Africa or West Asia, while the enemy camp for which seapower is its life-line, is unable to find any effective measure to cope with the situation.

European War

YOMIURI-HOCHI—Owing to the spectacular successes achieved by the Germans at the outset of the European War, it cannot be denied that there was a tendency to take too optimistic a view of the future of the Axis. Observing the miserable defeat of the British at Dunkirk and their failures in Scandinavia and the Balkans, some people already anticipated a German offensive on the British Isles or conquest of West Asia at an early stage.

To any one, however, even a little acquainted with the international situation, it was clear from the first that the war could not have ended so simply. The fact is that the European War is not a mere struggle between Germany and Brtiain but is an integral part of a war of world dimensions. This was shown by the fact that a year and a half after the commencement of hostilities it developed into a Soviet-German War. This has made it necessary for Germany to extend its operations from the Arctic to the North to Africa and West Asia to the South. Moreover, the Soviet Union possesses armaments not to be despised, while its abundant manpower, material resources and vast territory are enabling it to continue stubborn resistance.

It must be remembered, too, that while the Soviets can concentrate their entire resources on the war with Germany, Germany must divide its strength to the Atlantic, Mediterranean and North Africa as well. It is not surprising, therefore, that blitzkrieg succcesses are not to be expected to follow the initial brilliant victories.

On the North African front, too, the situation is developing in favor of the Axis as a result of the marked extension of the Anglo-American commissary line, but when it is recalled that the American invasion of North Africa was planned most elaborately, no undue optimism should be entertained as regard the future. Both on the eastern and North African fronts, the Axis must be prepared for hard struggles over a considerable period. It is only through such hardships that the Axis can arrive at the final, glorious victory.

Fortunately, Germany has secured many advantages. It has secured food resources, has been able to control the price level, utilize to advantage the enormous accumulation of materials since pre-war days, obtain increasing imports of materials from the occupied areas and countries friendly to it, increase productivity at home and build up other factors for the strengthening of its fighting power. The plans of the Anglo-American camp to paralyze the economic strength of the Axis by blockading the European continent have been completely frustrated. Germany's labor power has been vastly strengthened by the employment of 5,000,000 war prisoners and summoning of 6,000,000

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P.I. Setup Succeeded in 1st Year; Faces Rosy Future, States Vargas

Mainichi

MANILA, January 22.—The Philippines, since the establishment of its central administration under the leadership of Jorge B. Vargas one year ago, has been able to manifest true prosperity free from the shadow of Anglo-Saxon-Dutch exploitation from which the islands had suffered for hundreds of years. Mr. Vargas declared today, on the eve of the first anniversary of the inauguration of his administration.

The director of the Philippines central administration, was pleased to answer various questions posed by your correspondent concerning the growth of the administration and its people during the past one year. The highlight of the interview follow:

Correspondent: What impressed you most in the administrative affairs during your past year of office?

Had no Difficulty

Mr. Vargas: I was struck by the fact that I could manage administrative affairs with far more pleasure than I expected, for I had secretly anticipated meeting with hardships and difficulties.

I have 28 years' experience as an administrative official, and I can say that I have never been favored with such a satisfactory year as that which has just passed.

What impressed me most was the sincerity which the Japanese Army guided us Filipinos in all phases of national development. This sincerity, I believe, was transferred and shared by us.

Correspondent: Will you tell me about some of the events which

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Grim Markers of British Defeat

Seen above are battered remnants of R.A.F. planes that met their doom at the hand of the Imperial Japanese fliers, somewhere on the India-Burma frontier. At left is a grave post erected by kind-hearted members of the Imperial Forces to mark the final resting place of numberless, unknown enemy dead.

(Photos telephotoed from Fukuoka)

HEAVIER LOAD SEEN FOR U.S.

Henderson Warns Of Big Tax Levies, More Sacrifices

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 22.—In his last report made today to the Congress, Leon Henderson, who resigned recently from the post of the Director of the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply, pointed out the serious economic danger the United States is confronting now, and also demanded the adoption of emergency economic measures.

"Judging from the present economic condition of the United States, the Government must enforce in 1943 economic stabilization policies far stricter than those adopted in the past," he declared. "The structure of various organs for stabilizing national economy is now perfected, but the task before us is how to make them manifest their functions. Then, hereafter, it will be absolutely necessary to levy heavy taxes, and at the same time, savings must be encouraged and rationing systems expanded. All these will demand every American to make heavy sacrifices. But such measures must be adopted for removing the threat of inflation."

Roosevelt's Policy Criticized

Mainichi

BERLIN, January 21.—Anti-Government sentiment is rising not only among Republicans but also in the ranks of Democrats, and particularly American newspapers have been recently publishing many articles criticizing the Government, it is reported from New York.

Senator Harry Byrd from Massachusetts, prominent leader of the anti-New Deal group, severely criticized the domestic policy of the Roosevelt administration in his address delivered Tuesday in Massachusetts, particularly demanding the abandonment of the New Deal and the establishment of a positive wartime policy in its place.

"President Roosevelt has wasted the money of the American people because of the utter failure of his New Deal in the past ten years," he said. "Consequently the deficit of the United States Government has now reached $103,928,249,797, and this will probably be increased to $300,000,000,000 before the present war ends. That will mean that every citizen of the United States must bear an enormous burden of $2,500. Therefore, I demand that the entire structure that forms the base of the New Deal be instantly abolished."

Laval Leaves for Vichy

Domei

PARIS, January 22.—French Premier Pierre Laval, who had been holding important conferences with Ambassador Fernand de Brinon and representatives of the German Army since his arrival in Paris on January 20, left here today for Vichy.

Premier Laval is striving to establish a new national system for strengthening cooperation with the Axis countries.

It is reported in this connection that on January 21 and 22, a round up of Communists was carried out in Toulouse and Marseilles.

Bloody Struggle Rages On South Pacific Front

Hand-to-Hand Battles Are Being Fought Daily With Enemy for Mastery in Southern Paradise—Food Lack and Heavy Rains Add to Hardships

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Exclusive to the Nippon Times)

FROM THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC FRONT.—On the foremost line of the South Pacific Front, which has become the focus of attention of the whole world and is considered as the battlefield where the future outcome of the Japanese-American War will be decided, is being staged day and night a most sanguinary battle, which a certain Japanese staff officer designated, "the most serious fighting, which, as such, is worth fighting."

Under very unfavorable conditions due to the fact that the American forces are holding supremacy in aerial strength owing to topographical conditions in the favor of the enemy, the grim and resolute Japanese soldiers are silently and steadily fighting to pave the way for decisive victory. The record of their activities will long remain in the war annals of the world.

The operational areas in the Southern Pacific are, figuratively speaking, one vast enemy airfield, for it is not rare that American warplanes carry out bombing attacks several times a day for several consecutive days. The sea and coastal areas are subjected to severe attacks of the famous Boeing bombers, while the mountainous regions are spheres of activities for the North-American and Curtiss-Hawk planes.

In this area of jungles and mountains, there is nothing "modern" except the warplanes. The topographical conditions being such, firearms are almost of no use and all battles are fought solely with "human bullets." Although the American soldiers have proved utterly inefficient in hand-to-hand fighting, the Australians are tough and brave.

Funny But Gory Scene

In a hand-to-hand fight staged at dawn in a certain valley, the Australian soldiers put up resistance against Japanese raiders by throwing sugar bags instead of sand bags. In the severe fighting that ensued, the sugar bags were cut by the Japanese with bayonets and swords, and their contents scattered around. After the battle was over, about 200 enemy soldiers were found lying dead on the white glittering sugar scattered over the ground. It was most funny but withal an uncanny scene.

In this region, there exist no savage beasts nor poisonous snakes which are usually associated with jungle areas in the South. Instead,

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STRATEGIC HEIGHT TAKEN BY GERMANS IN TUNISIA

Axis Sinks 12 Enemy Vessels Off Algiers Coast

Domei

BERLIN, January 22.—An important strategic height was occupied by German forces operating in the mountainous district in Tunisia, the German High Command revealed today, adding that the new acquisition will greatly facilitate future Axis operations.

The announcement further said that rebel French forces, in the area south of the aforesaid height, were completely routed by the Germans.

12 More Ships Sunk

Domei

ROME, January 22.—Axis forces, in waters off the Algerian coast, have sunk 12 enemy vessels, the Italian High Command announced today.

The Stefani News Agency, concerning this official announcement, explained:

"Axis air forces operating over the waters off Algiers and Oran have sent into the sea bottom 12 enemy merchantmen fully laden with strategic goods, in the past 48 hours. The same forces meantime damaged 26 other enemy vessels, of which 10, all heavily damaged, are believed to have sunk later."

600 Egyptians Arrested

Domei

ROME, January 22.—According to a Cairo dispatch, about 600 Egyptians were arrested recently by British authorities for committing anti-British acts.

SUBMARINES MENACE CASTS SHADOW ON U.S.

People Urged to Grasp Reality of Threat

Domei

LISBON, January 21.—With the American and British shipping toll steadily rising due to intensified activities by the Axis Forces, many leaders and the press in enemy countries are pointing to the seriousness of the situation.

Declared the New York Times on Thursday, "Because of the censorship system Americans have no understanding of the true menace of submarines. Even if we are able to win hard-won victories in other fronts they will be of no avail if we are defeated in the war to destroy commerce."

On the same day, the Herald Tribune asserted, "A new German submarine takes the place of every one that is sunk. At the present when the command of the anti-Axis forces is yet divided it is difficult to win the battle against the submarine."

Elmer Davis of the American office of War Information also made public the fact that sinkings up till January 20, have shown a great rise compared to that of the preceding month. In the same trend Admiral Sir Percy Noble, former British commander in western waters, warned, "If adequate measures are not immediately taken the anti-Axis side will lose all of its existent sea power."

British naval secretary Alexander is also said to have warned his forces that the anti-Axis navy will be subjected to its greatest and most desperate test during the year 1943 by the new Axis submarines.

Regard for Axis Nations Still Cherished by Chile, Declares President Rios

Circumstance Leading To 'Diplomatic Move' Explained Over Radio

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 21.—President Juan Antonio Rios of Chile, in explaining the circumstances that led to the severance of diplomatic relations with the Axis nations in a radio address at 7 p.m. on Wednesday, never employed the term "the severance of diplomatic relations," in his speech, but used "the suspension of diplomatic relations," it is reported from Santiago.

Thus, it is to be noted that he expressed friendlv sentiment toward Japan, Germany and Italy.

"Chile has taken this step because she wishes to fulfil the moral duty imposed upon her by various agreements and conferences," President Rios stated. "These agreements demand that Chile must exert herself for the effective execution of her duties for the unity of the American continent and also for the defense of the Continent which is being threatened by political structures incompatible with the concrete interests of the American continent and also with democratic ideals.

"Therefore, to fulfil the great responsibility imposed upon myself, I decided to suspend diplomatic relations with Japan, Germany and Italy. But, in making this announcement I do not intend to hide my great sentiment for those three nations, for Chile has been always in the closest of relationships with them, and I sincerely hope that this inhumane war will come to an early end.

"The step now taken by Chile is purely diplomatic, and in no way means our denunciation of the peoples of Japan, Germany and Italy. The development of economic life, the social structure and culture of Chile owes much to those three peoples, and as such the friendly senti-

(Continued on Page 2)

ARMY CLEARING BANDITS, REDS

Japanese Forces Keep Hammering Guerillas In China Campaigns

Domei

NANKING, January 22.—The military accomplishments of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China during the past week were officially announced today as follows:

"Braving the severe cold now prevailing, our forces have carried on mopping-up operations time and again throughout various parts of the continent, the major operations being the following:

"Our forces that started punitive operations at midnight of January 6 against some 4,000 bandits belonging to Chiang Kai-shek's army infesting the area north of Showkwanghsien, in northern Shantung Province, abruptly reversed its course and commenced on January 15 an extermination campaign against Communist bandits in the region west of Kaoyuan, northcentral Shantung Province.

"Confronted with our fierce attack, several enemy high officers, including Commander Han Tsu-chiang were killed and the enemy is now in a chaotic condition.

"Meanwhile, a campaign against 4,000 guerilla bandits under Chiang Kai-shek's control infesting eastern Shantung Province was started on January 16 and is being continued to date, with the enemy being crushed everywhere.

"In Shansi province also, a rigorous mopping up campaign is being continued against Chiang Kai-shek's forces and Communist troops.

"In Central Hupeh Province, the enemy in Yingcheng, who was im-

(Continued on Page 2)

U.S., BRAZIL QUARREL OVER RUBBER SCHEME

Question of Quick Profit Deadlocks Parley

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 22.—A serious conflict of views has arisen between the United States and Brazilian Governments over a large-scale plan for rubber plantations in the Amazon River Basin, it is reported from Rio de Janeiro.

The report added that, at a conference held recently in the interior of Brazil, American representatives expressed their dissatisfaction with the lack of enthusiasm for plan on the part of Brazil, saying that as long as Brazil does not cooperate the United States will be obliged to devote itself to the expansion of the synthetic rubber industry.

In reply Jose Alberto, chief representative for Brazil, declared that it will be impossible to realize the plan immediately as desired by the United States. He added that it is not expected to prove profitable at once for the Brazilians.

According to an announcement by Brazilian Government authorities, 300 of the 5,000 rubber plantation workers recruited for the plan already have departed for the Amazon River Basin as a vanguard.

Model Village Planned

Domei

HSUCHOW, January 21.—To commemorate the historic meeting in Hsuchow of General Hisaichi Terauchi and General Shunroku Hata, then Commanders-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in North China and South China, respectively, immediate following the Great Battle of Hsuchow in 1938, the Tsungshan Prefectural Government in Kiangsu Province has decided to construct a model village at Lienhosiang, ten kilometers northwest of Hsuchow, at a cost of ¥600,000, it was revealed.

Sixty exemplary farmers in local villages will move to the new model village which will be formally opened on May 18, the very day when the Great Battle of Hsuchow took place five years ago.

Iranian Gendarmes Rise Against British

Domei

ISTANBUL, January 22.—Two battalions of Iranian gendarmes suddenly revolted today and after wrecking a junction on the railway line running toward Teheran, took possession of large quantities of provisions and war material, it is reported from Teheran. When British troops arrived on the scene, the revolting Gendarmes fled in the mountains where fierce battle is now raging, it is further reported.

FOOD MEETING IN INDIA FAILS

Linlithgow, Provincial Delegates Reach No Solution

Domei

ISTANBUL, January 21.—The Eighth India Defense Conference held this morning in New Delhi with the attendance of Viceroy and Governor-General of India Lord Linlithgow and provincial representatives, failed to reach any conclusion, it was reported from New Delhi.

According to the report, the acute shortage of food in India was manifestly reflected in the conference, which was devoted to the discussion of increased production of food, its distribution and the prevention of illegal dealings.

The conferees will meet again tomorrow, adds the report.

Amery Admits Failure

Mainichi

CANTON, January 22.—The food shortage in India is so acute that the British-India Government finds it difficult to meet the situation, it was admitted by Secretary for India Leopold S. Amery in yesterday's session of the House of Commons, according to a London broadcast intercepted here.

"Despite a bumper crop last year," stated Amery, "the food situation in India is grave, for Britain lost Burma which exports 1,500,000 tons of rice to India annually."

Amery further declared that to make matters worse, the demand for rice by troops had increased and that because the Indian corn had failed in several districts of India, the price of rice had witnessed an abnormal rise, thus aggravating the food shortage.

As a counter-measure, Amery continued, the Government is now buying up wheat and other cereals from producing districts and in several great cities the rationing system was enforced. However,

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CHINA TO USE JUNKS FOR TRADE IN SOUTH

North, Central China Trade to Be Facilitated

Domei

SHANGHAI, January 22.—With a view to facilitating the interchange of goods within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere as Japan's ally in the war against the United States and Britain, China has decided to use junks in waters covering the Southern Regions.

To this end a joint Sino-Japanese shipping company called the Hansen Unyu (Sailing Vessels Shipping Co.) will be shortly established with a capital of ¥60,000,000. Mobilizing all the junks now engaged in coastwise shipping and navigation on the Yangtze River, the new company will play an active role in the transportation of goods between North and Central China.

Likewise, the Toa Unyu Kabushiki Kaisha (East Asia Shipping Co., Ltd.) is preparing to establish a joint Sino-Japanese shipping company for operating junks in the shipping trade with the Southern Regions.

TANAKA CONFERS WITH P.I. SCHOLARS

Views Exchanged By Supreme Commander

Domei

MANILA, January 21.—Lieutenant-General Shizuichi Tanaka, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in the Philippines, met 70 Japanese and Filipino scholars at 5 p.m. today to exchange views on political, economic and cultural questions.

The meeting marked the establishment of the Philippines Research Committee, a consultative organ of the military administration which will undertake research work in various fields to contribute to the smooth operation of the administration. Filipino scholars attending the meeting included the President of the University of the Philippines.

It is understood that the members of the newly created research committee include Dr. Masamichi Royama, Dr. Masanori Oshima, Dr. Choshi Ito, Dr. Kozo Sugimura, Dr. Hiroshi Suyekawa and five assistant members including Assistant Professor Eiji Fukushima of Kyoto Imperial University.

Shanghai to Hold Rally

Domei

SHANGHAI, January 20.—The National Government of China, which has joined hands with Japan for the annihilation of the United States and the British Empire, plans to hold on February 15 a mass meeting at the Race Course here to rally the people for securing full cooperation in the prosecution of the war.

Publicity Minister Lin Pai-sheng, Social Welfare Minister Fing Mo-tsun and Mayor of Shanghai Chen Kung-po are slated to address the meeting.

Swedes Are Prepared

In order to prepare against foreign aggression the Swedish government has issued a mobilization order for the defense of its coast line, according to a Stockholm dispatch to Domei.

GERMANS CHECK SOVIET SORTIES

Desperate Onrushes On Eastern Front Completely Stopped

Domei

BERLIN, January 22.—The German forces successfully checked Soviet onrushes in all sectors of the Eastern Front, the German High Command announced today, in a communique covering the situation on this front yesterday.

In the south the communique said, the German forces continued active operations. Soviet offensives in several sectors were repulsed, and one German tank division annihilated an enemy unit.

In the Stalingrad sector, the Germans met the enemy who attacked with tanks under cover of artillery fire. Many Soviet tanks were blasted in this engagement.

Eighteen Soviet tanks were blown up by the Germans in the central sector. Furthermore, several enemy offensives in the area southeast of Lake Ilmen failed when German artillery decimated an enemy force of new recruits.

In the sector south of Lake Ladoga a new offensive was launched by the enemy, but was repulsed by the Germans after a bitter fight. Fourteen enemy tanks were destroyed in this area.

Heroic Action Disclosed

Domei

BERLIN, January 22.—The German High Command today disclosed the heroic action of the German units in the Stalingrad sector in resisting the terrific onslaught of the Soviet forces in the following detailed announcement:

"For the last several days, such severe battles as engaged there during last fall have been continuing and the Soviet offensive is adding intensity hour by hour.

"The Red forces had launched attacks from the north and south using the "scissor tactic" in order to squeeze the Germans. As their offensives have invariably been frustrated, the enemy changed his strategy and launched a general offensive from the north on the afternoon of January 21.

"With tank and infantry corps as main strength, the enemy attacking forces made severe attacks six times but the German defenders succeeded in smashing the Soviet offensives after pitched battles.

"Towards evening of the same day, however, the Soviets started their seventh offensive and finally succeeded in driving a wedge into the German positions, though they suffered huge damages including the loss of 44 tanks.

"Having been forced to beat a retreat, the German troops immediately took to new positions and put up gallant resistance against the onrush of the Soviets through the night of January 21. Thus, the enemy finally beat a retreat leaving thousands of corpses behind."

Rios Explains Move by Chile

(Continued from Page 1)

ment that has been born in our minds for them will never be crushed by the present step taken by Chile."

Mutual Amity Stressed

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 22.—Simultaneously with Chile's severance of relations with the Axis countries, Chilean President Juan Antonio Rios sent a telegraphic message on January 20 to Argentine President Ramon S. del Castillo in which the former emphasized that the friendly relations between Chile and Argentina remain unchanged.

The message read as follows:

"I hereby notify to Your Excellency that on the basis of constitutional rights and with the consent of the Senate, I have issued a proclamation to the effect that Chile has severed its diplomatic relations with Japan, Germany and Italy.

"Taking this opportunity, I declared again that the Government and people of Chile have a sincere intentions of maintaining friendly relations with Your Excellency's country and also to make closer the ties with other countries of the American Continents."

On receipt of the message, the Argentine President sent the following message on January 21 to the Chilean President:

"I notify Your Excellency of receipt of Your Excellency's message under date of January 20 concerning severance of relations with Japan, Germany and Italy, and at the same time assure Your Excellency that the Government and people of Argentina have a traditional friendship toward Chile and also that they have renewed their interest in the idea of making closer the economic relations between the two countries."

Vicious Inflation Threatens U.S. As People's Buying Power Rises

With American national income increasing 20 to 50 per cent and in view of the various and significant economic forces at work in that country, neutral observers believe that America faces an inevitable damaging inflation, according to a Domei dispatch dated January 20 from Zurich.

Reports from Washington to the Zuricher Zeitung reveal that compared to last year, a $40,000,000,000 increase in purchasing power is expected for this year and because the scarcity of commodities is increasing in direct ratio to the rise in war prosperity, it is causing serious concern to the United States Government and economic circles.

New and heavy taxes to meet President Roosevelt's bloated budget of $109,000,000,000 will not be enough to absorb the tremendously increased purchasing power of the people and flurried action is now going on to find some successful way to prevent a devastating inflation.

Among the plans suggested to the American Government was one which urged that payments on such products whose manufacture is at present forbidden, such as automobiles, radios and refrigerators, be accepted now for delivery after the war. This plan was considered unacceptable because those now serving in the American armed forces would be unable to take part. Another popular suggestion was for the establishment of lotteries but with violent objections arising from religious quarters, this plan too was not taken up.

Thus, observers are of the opinion that an attempt at surplus purchasing power absorption will be made by adding more and heavier taxes or by effecting compulsory savings. At present, a family with three children and an income of $5,000 a year contributes one-third of its income to the Government. With its experience in the panic during the days of President Herbert Hoover, the people dislike investments and savings and due to this fact that amount of hoarded money at the end of last year jumped from $2,500,000,000 to the high figure of $4,000,000,000.

Meanwhile, laborers shift from one job to another in search for higher wages and they refuse to invest in real estate. Thus, Americans now try feverishly to convert their money into furs and jewelry whose prices are comparatively stable. The rest of their money goes for amusements. For example, in 1938 the total number of moviegoers was 79,000,000 per week and in 1942 it was over 100,000,000, an average of three movies a month per American.

In spite of commodity prices and maximum wages having been fixed, national income which until now was between $2,000 and $3,000 per annum per capita has now increased 20 to 50 per cent and the total national income which was $70,000,000,000 in 1929 has jumped to $130,000,000,000. Under this circumstance, a serious inflation is regarded as inevitable.

EDUCATIONAL MOVIES PLANNED IN CHINA

Outstanding Events To Be Depicted

Domei

SHANGHAI, January 22.—Educational moving pictures depicting past and present activities and projects undertaken to establish a new China will soon be produced by Chinese production companies.

A children's series in the form of a pictorial message from youths of Shanghai to the youngsters in Japan will be launched among other ambitious subjects now under consideration.

The first installment of the children's series will be entitled "Bluejackets" depicting the valorous efforts of Japanese Bluejackets to maintain peace and order in Shanghai.

While this feature is expected to be completed in February other productions following in rapid order will portray other Japanese units in action as well as activities of Japanese residents in China.

Meanwhile the "Rise of the National Government" is already being filmed while cameras will soon be grinding to photograph China's industrial laborers and railway builders at work.

Sea Current Test Bottle Found on Taiwan Coast

A beer bottle for investigating the course of ocean currents released in 1936 at one of the Chishima Islands was recently cast ashore on the coast of Taiwan after drifting for seven years across the North Pacific and then back through the South Pacific, reports Domei, according to a telephone message from Taihoku.

On December 25, last year, a beer bottle was picked up on the shore near the Port of Kwaren located on the southeastern coast of Taiwan. In the bottle was found a message which read: "This bottle was cast into the sea at Etorofu Island of the Chishima Archipelago. Anyone who happens to pick it up is requested to notify the Fishery Bureau of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry. Cast on May 11, 1936, 147 degrees and 10 minutes east longitude, 41 degrees north latitude."

The port office of Kwaren sent the message to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry on Thursday.

It is understood that the bottle first drifted down southward from the Chishima Islands to Kinkazan Promontory and then across the North Pacific, carried by the "Black Current," to the west coast of the North American Continent. Subsequently, it drifted along the west coast of America over the Equator and came back through the South Pacific finally to be cast ashore on Taiwan.

To Offer 1 Plane a Month

Greatly moved by the brilliant war results of the Imperial Forces since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, a campaign will be started by Okayama Prefecture to contribute one airplane every month to the fighting services, it was unanimously agreed at a recent regular meeting of the heads of towns and villages there, it is reported.

It is further reported that the projected campaign will be started from February and the 1,300,000 people of the prefecture will all participate in the move donating 10 sen per month for the purpose.

SCIENTISTS READY FOR SOLAR ECLIPSE

11 Groups Set for Event on February 5

Eleven groups of Japanese scientists stationed at different localities in the Hokkaido yesterday completed preparations for observation of the total eclipse of the sun which will occur for two minutes from 7:55 o'clock on the morning of February 5 over central Hokkaido, the Yomiuri-Hochi reported on Friday.

The eleven groups which are from the Navy Hydrographical Department, the Central Meteorological Observatory, the Tokyo Astronomical Observatory and various Imperial universities are stationed at key points in the Kushiro, Akeshi and Nemuro areas.

Other scientists from the Navy Hydrographical department will carry out an observation at Sapporo, on the boundary line for viewing of total and partial eclipses.

The eclipse on February 5 will be the last to be seen in Japan in the present century, as the next total solar eclipse visible from Japan is scheduled for the year 2035. It is recalled that observations of the total eclipse of the sun were carried out in the Hokkaido in June, 1936, and in the Hankow area in September, 1941.

Educational Body To Be Organized

With the view to coordinating educational efforts, a new organization known as the Greater East Asia Collaboration Society of Educational Organizations will be organized for inauguration in mid-February at the suggestion of the East Asia Development Bureau of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

The new organ as its name implies will have as its constituent members all the leading organizations existant in Japan, China Mengchiang, Manchoukuo and the Southern Regions for the promotion of Japanese education. Accordingly, it will function as their liaison organ in matters of mutual interest which is to foster healthy propagation of ideas and things Japanese not to mention the Japanese language.

1,700 Paintings Donated

A ceremony to present 1,700 paintigs donated by art societies, such as the Japan Fine Arts Academy, Seiryusha, and other groups throughout Japan, to the sanitariums which are caring for wounded soldiers and also to factories was held this afternoon in the presence of noted artists, and government, army and navy officials at the Tokyo Prefectural Art Gallery.

These pictures which are on exhibition at the Prefectural Art Gallery until January 25 will be sent to sanitariums and factories through the War and Navy Ministries, Soldier's Welfare Board and others.

Chiang's Protest Unheeded

C.P.S.

MACAO, January 20.—Despite the repeated protests lodged with the United States Government against the projected conscription of Chinese residents in the United States by Madame Chiang Kai-shek and Dr. Wei Tao-ming, Chungking's Ambassador in Washington, the American Government will stick to its decision, according to information received here recently.

WAY TO VICTORY LAID BY PACTS

Future of World Economy Set, Says Dr. Taniguchi

With the conclusion of the economic agreements by Japan with Germany and Italy, a firm foundation has been built for a sure victory for the Axis Powers in the economic field as well as the military, Dr. Yoshihiko Taniguchi, Professor of Economics of Kyoto Imperial University, declared in an interview with Domei.

The conclusion of the economic agreements between the three Powers is very significant in that the Axis Powers have now made a large stride toward a new world order, and in this sense it is epochal from the viewpoint of world economy, Dr. Taniguchi said.

The designating of the Japanese Economic Sphere, the German Economic Sphere and the Italian Economic Sphere alone are enough to deal a far-reaching spiritual blow to the Anti-Axis powers, according to Dr. Taniguchi.

To Decide Trends

He added that not only during the wartime but also after the war these economic agreements will undoubtedly decide the economic trends of the world.

As an immediate effect of the agreements, great strengthening of the economic power of the Axis powers and consequently the reinforcement of their military power may be expected, Dr. Taniguchi pointed out, for the exchange of war materials has been made possible through economic agreements.

After the termination of the current war it would be a fair guess to assume that the world will be divided into four large economic blocs, namely, the East Asia Economic Bloc with Japan as its leader, the European Economic Bloc with Germany and Italy as its central figures, the Soviet Union and the United States Blocs, he stated.

In this connection Dr. Taniguchi pointed out that the Soviet Union and the United States differ greatly from each other in both political ideology and national make-up, and although at present they are talking about the formation of a second front or military aid when the current war comes to an end, it will be impossible for the United States and the Soviet Union to come to harmonious terms because of these basic differences, which will make it very hard for them to conduct smooth trade. On the other hand, trade between Japan, Germany, and Italy will become very brisk to their mutual prosperity, he predicted.

It is safely predictable that trade between the East Asia Bloc and the European Bloc will be commenced ahead of the other blocs, and in view of this fact alone, the conclusion of the present economic agreements is highly significant in conjunction with the conception of a new order of the world, Dr. Taniguchi said.

For instance, Japan and Germany can exchange resources in the Southern Regions with those in the Ukraine district in order to promote the welfare of the peoples both in the east and west, Dr. Taniguchi pointed out.

New World Economy

In any event, the conclusion of the present economic agreements may be interpreted as an indication of the desire of Germany and Italy to develop a new world economy in line with Japan's economic sphere, Dr. Taniguchi said.

The Chungking regime and the De Gaullists are depending entirely upon the economic power of the United States and Britain, and for this reason, the blow dealt to them by the conclusion of the economic agreements between Japan and Germany and Italy will be far-reaching, Dr. Taniguchi concluded.

Army Clearing Bandits, Reds

(Continued from Page 1)

pudent enough to make a sortie, was wiped out by the terrific attacks of our land and air forces. The enemy infesting the vicinity of Shasi, in southern Hupeh Province, was also crushed when it attempted to make a sortie.

"Wu Hua-wen, the leader of the enemy forces in the Shantung-Kiangsu war zone, together with 40,000 of his subordinates, joined the ranks of the National Government of China. This conversion and voluntary submission, which is the first since the declaration of war on the United States and Britain by the National Government of China, is considered to be evidence of the justice of China's war entry and the deterioration of the Chungking regime and also of the loss of Chungking's alleged reason for a resistance war."

Japanese Music Organizations Conducting Drive to Oust Enemy Tunes From Japan

With the object of weeding Japan of the influence of American jazz which has widely permeated into the daily lives of the Japanese since its introduction some thirty years ago, three associations; namely the Nippon Music Culture Association, the Nippon Record Music Culture Association and the Musicians Association recently indicated some practical means of establishing good Japanese music to replace American jazz, reports Domei.

The Nippon Music Culture Association will enhance further the efforts of musicians to create national music and to exert its utmost efforts to propagate it among the people. During the music teachers' training course to be held for two days, January 29 and 30, the hours will be devoted to creating new musical strains. At the same time, a musical unit will be organized which will visit Hamamatsu, Toyohashi, Ogaki, and Yokkaichi, for 10 days starting from March 20, giving performances of model compositions like "Meiji Shoei," (Meiji anthem) "Taue Uta," (Rice-Planters' Song), "Mothers of Japan," "One hundred patriotic poems," and many others.

Keizo Horiguchi, music critic and Fumiko Yotsuya, well-known singer will accompany the same group, the former giving an address and the latter coaching the audience in singing.

The Nippon Record Music Culture Association, soon after the commencement of the War of Greater East Asia launched a campaign to record valuable strains composed by Japanese musicians and started preparing for the first series of recordings of Japanese music. The first series having been completed, the Association has now commenced to record the second series.

The Musicians Association since the outbreak of the current war has been eargerly ousting the degenerated American jazz music, by setting every third Friday aside to discuss the matter of jazz and in selecting only the wholesome and recreational light music for the enjoyment of the people.

Gory Struggle Continues Daily On South Front

(Continued From Page 1)

it is a kingdom of various sorts of strange, beautiful birds and insects which soothe and console the eyes and ears of the weary soldiers. The bright illumination at night by countless fireflies is another sight much enjoyed in this battlefield.

Torrential down-pour of rain falls daily from afternoon till night. It often washes away roads and bridges in a single night and causes indescribable hardship to the soldiers, thus impairing their fighting strength very greatly.

For the past half a year since they first landed here, the soldiers have lived in narrow and inconvenient camps built of banana leaves. Because the atmosphere is extremely moist, the soldiers are obliged to dry their washed underwear with their own body heat.

In addition to all these hardships, the shortage of foodstuff which is mainly due to the difficulty of transportation both on land and sea, presents a serious problem. A kind of potato, birds, trunks of coconut trees, papayas and bananas have been the usual fare. But now that these material have been exhausted, the soldiers are often forced to eat grass and leaves of strange trees. When rice manages to reach here, they are jubilant and grateful to such a degree that it cannot be even imagined by the people in the homeland.

Unexpected Windfall

It is evident that the enemy is also seriously suffering from shortage of food. While searching for potatoes in the jungle, the Japanese soldiers often encounter enemy soldiers who are also hunting for the same material. Ammunition and foodstuff are often supplied by planes to both the opposing forces. Some time ago, four enemy planes dropped bags on a newly-occupied Japanese position. The bags concontained biscuits, corned beef and butter. Evidently, the enemy planes dropped these gifts on the position not knowing that it had been taken by the Japanese. For some time after that, the soldiers found their hearts throbbing with expectation every time enemy aircraft flew over their position.

Under such grim circumstances, however, the Japanese fighting services stand firm, ever confident of victory. Officers and men never falter before any sanguinary scene or hardship. Such can be explained by a single phrase, "because they are Japanese soldiers."

Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

workers from all parts of Europe, most of whom are now producing foodstuffs. Germany, thus, finds itself at present in a position absolutely free from care in regard to economic strength and munitions production, which are basic factors for fighting strength. We need entertain no doubts as to the capacity of the Axis to prosecute the war however long it should last but, at the same time, we must be prepared to go through many hardships before the final victory is won. We must be on guard against falling into wishful thinking such as that the European War would end easily in the victory of the Axis and thus the War of Greater East Asia would be correspondingly easy.

Parliament Faces Crisis

STOCKHOLM, January 20.—With reference to the impending reopening of the British Parliament the Evening News writes that the next session would be the most critical one since the beginning of the war. The struggle against German U-boats will be one of the most important topics in Parliament, it is reported by the Svenska Dagbladet.

Vargas Happy Over Outlook In Philippines

(Continued from Page 1)

pleased you during the past year.

Vargas: The sight of all the leading Filipinos willingly cooperating in the rehabilitation of the islands, and the general public sparing no effort to help these leaders highly pleased me.

Correspondent: Have you noticed anything in the character of the Japanese that is peculiar to him alone? I think you must have noticed something because you have associated with many Japanese since you became the head of the central administration.

Lauds Japanese Spirit

Vargas: Yes, I learned most vividly that every Japanese is full of the Japanese spirit. This adamant spirit, as long as it is inherent in you, will win for Japan the final victory in the war. Also, it is such that the Japanese do not hesitate to sacrifice their lives for the sake of others, and thus the people of Japan excel over others.

Correspondent: What was the most important achievement your administration attained in past year?

Vargas: It was the awakening of all the Filipinos to the cause of building an Asia for Asiatics. The awakening was made chiefly under the influence of the Imperial Forces here. Of course, this is not a material gain, but it is as precious as any brilliant material one.

Correspondent: In what manner do you think you can best push your administration in the second year?

Vargas: By faithfully assisting Japan in the execution of the War of Greater East Asia. All the islanders should be imbued with this desire. They should be so guided that each will do their utmost toward this end.

To Enter Nanking College

C.P.S.

CANTON, January 21.—The Canton branch of the New Citizens' Movement Promotion Commission decided to dispatch six teachers from provincial and municipal middle and primary schools to Nanking for training in the Central Cadre Youth College there.

Spanish Quicksilver Mine

MADRID.—A new quicksilver mine near Almaden will be opened shortly and in order that production will be pushed energetically the State has put aside premiums for the miners, it was officially announced here.

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PENSION SYSTEM SLATED FOR PUBLIC OFFICIALS

Covers 100,000 in Cities, Towns and Villages

A pension system will be instituted from April this year for the benefit of officials of cities, towns and villages throughout the country, numbering some 100,000 in all, it was officially announced.

The salient points of the projected system are as follows:

(1) To those who have served for 17 years, a yearly pension equivalent to one-third of their annual salary will be granted, to which will be added one-one hundred and fiftieth of their annual salary for every additional year in case their years of service exceed 17.

(2) To those who have served for over three years, a retiring allowance will be granted at the rate of one month's salary for every year of service.

(3) In case of the death of an official, a yearly pension equivalent to one sixth of his annual salary will be granted to his wife or bereaved family.

(4) In case an official dies before his years of service exceed 17, a special allowance equivalent to the retiring allowance, mentioned in article (2), will be granted to the bereaved family.

Food Meeting In India Fails

(Continued From Page 1)

in a country like India such a system is difficult to enforce smoothly.

Philipps Probes Question

Domei

ISTANBUL, January 22.—William Philipps, special envoy of President Roosevelt, conferred today with the British-India Government on the shortage of food in India and the application of the Lease Lend Act to India, states a dispatch reaching here from New Delhi.

It is also reported that he is scheduled to meet Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, both of whom have been held in detention since last August.

F.D.R. Takes Action

AMSTERDAM, January 20.—President Roosevelt in his capacity as supreme commander of the American forces ordered the striking mine workers in Pennsylvania to resume work within 24 hours for otherwise he would be forced to take the necessary steps in order to protect the nation against serious damage, it was started by Mackay Radio.

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Supervisors Decided For Private Institutes

With the adoption of the educational system which will turn out university graduates at the age of 21, the Education Ministry has decided to organize a group of school inspectors who will act as supervisors of private colleges and universities, states the Mainichi.

At present, there are 340 government and private colleges and universities in Japan, of which 190 are private. In view of this number, the role of private educational institutions is extremely important.

The inspectors will be entrusted with the responsibility of carefully examining the educational methods of each of these private colleges and universities, the qualification of the instructors and in the nature of the entrance examinations. The adoption of this measure, the Mainichi concluded, will greatly enhance the educational system of Japan.

Announcement

The Numa Dental Clinic, Rooms 405-6 on the 5th floor of the Kogin Bldg., opposite the Motomachi 1-chome tramcar stop, was changed to UCHITOMI DENTAL CLINIC. Dr. S. UCHITOMI, who took over the practice of the late Dr. Numa five years ago, wishes to thank his many foreign clients for their continued patronage.

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Build Greater East Asia We
Will, With Fiery Spirit
And Iron Will

Nippon Times

Fight Onward Till Asia
Is Asia's Own

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ALL EAST ASIA HAILS TREATIES BY AXIS STATES

Thailand Economic Circles See Realization of New World Order in Pacts

INDO-CHINESE HAPPY

Era of Great Importance Here, Say Java Military and Civilian Quarters

Domei

BANGKOK, January 21.—Economic circles in Thailand are hailing the conclusion of the Reich-Japanese and Italo-Japanese economic agreements and the method of settlement of accounts between Japan and French Indo-China as a manifestation of the unshakable determination with which the three Axis Powers will proceed toward the establishment of a new world order, it is learned today.

The far-reaching conception of the agreements which extends to mutual economic management among the Axis Powers has deepened the belief that a bright and lasting future is in store for Thailand as one of the members of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. It also has served to make Thailanders realize the great responsibility resting on their shoulders.

The new mode of settling trade accounts among the three Axis Powers, befitting the trend of the time by dispensing with the old method, has had a particular repercussion as the finance of Thailand was based on the American and British currencies before the war.

These circles observed that the baht, which recovered gradually from the fluctuation caused immediately after the inception of war and stabilized further following a loan by Japan of ¥200,000,000, has been established on a definite basis on account of the new method of settling accounts with Germany and Italy.

The Japan-French Indo-China agreement on the settlement of trade accounts, on the other hand, has but negligible effect on Thai economy since the country's trade with Indo-China yet is insignificant. However, it eventually will serve to give favorable influence on Thai trade since French Indo-China now has been included in the yen bloc, thereby establishing firmly the common denominator for settling accounts in Greater East Asia.

Financial Accord Hailed

Domei

HANOI, January 21.—The decision of French Indo-China to make future trade settlements in terms of the yen is being received here with great satisfaction.

The move has been especially welcomed due to French Indo-China's previous position as the only foreign currency area in the entire Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

It is believed that the new economic alignment reflects French Indo-China's confidence in the Japanese policy to maintain low prices, stabilize currencies and conduct a smooth flow of goods within the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Further significance is attached to French Indo-China's latest action since it will facilitate trade activities by removing from Greater East Asia the obstacle of conducting financial transactions under a confusing variety of currencies.

The trade between French Indo-China on the one hand and China, Manchoukuo and the various countries of the Southern Regions on the other naturally will be enhanced, thereby spurring the establishment of a self-sufficient economy within the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Meanwhile, the purchasing power of the piastre also is expected to be increased in view of the extremely close economic relations now existing between Japan and French Indo-China.

Hailed by Java

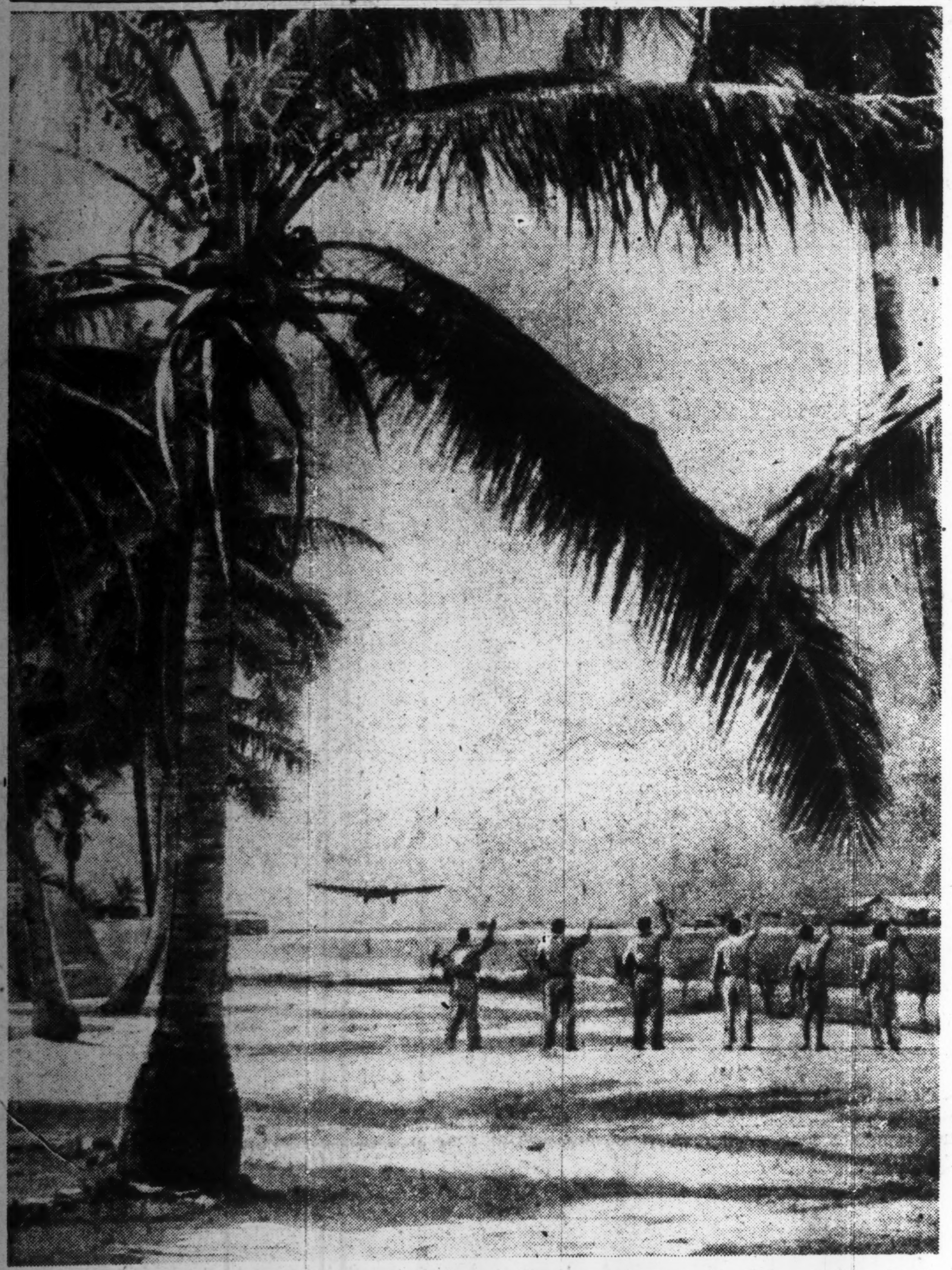
Domei

DJAKARTA, January 22.—The economic agreements concluded by Japan with Germany and Italy were welcomed by both military and civilian circles here as ushering in a new era of great importance for Java as one of the most powerful links in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and as a producer of various strategic materials including quinine, rubber, sugar, oil and tin.

At the same time, the Japanese-French exchange of notes on the method of settling accounts between Japan and French Indo-China was

(Continued on Page 2)

Back After Bombing Enemy



Taken by a member of a press corps attached to the Imperial Navy, the photo shows members of a ground crew at an undisclosed base, studded with coconut trees, waving their caps in welcome as a plane returns after a bombing assignment against the enemy. (Passed by the Navy Ministry)

HEALTH INSURANCE ARRANGED FOR CHINA

To Establish Inexpensive Medical Facilities and Improve Health

Domei

SHANGHAI, January 22.—The Asia Health Insurance Society, a central organ for the protection of health among Chinese, has announced the establishment of a large-scale health insurence plan which will soon be put into effect throughout Central China.

This plan consists of the organization of health insurance associations among the people, whose membership fees will take care of medical expenses should they become ill or be injured.

This is the first health insurance scheme ever to be undertaken in China and is divided into the two branches of ordinary insurance (for individuals) and special insurance (for groups such as firms, public organizations, and factories).

The outline of the plan was worked out after a director of the society made a tour of inspection in Japan to study the workings of the health insurance system in that country.

The Health Insurance Society was established in the summer of last year and claims among its works up to date the establishment of inexpensive medical examination facilities and the popularizing of health knowledge among the people.

U.S. MARINES REPLACED

The United States War Department announced on January 21 that American troops under the comman of Alexander Patch have arrived in Guadalcanal Island to replace the marines that were stationed there, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei of the same day.

The immense losses suffered by the marines, once lauded as America's mightiest military organization, is viewed as the cause for this exchange of troops.

Japanese Army Team And Filipino Officials Will Play Baseball

Domei

MANILA, January 22.—In commemoration of the first anniversary of the establishment of the Philippines Executive Commission, a goodwill baseball match will be held at the Jose Rizal Memorial Baseball Grounds on January 24 between a team picked from the Japanese Forces in the Philippines and a nine composed of Filipino officials of the civil administration. The game, which will start at 10 a.m., will be umpired by Jorge B. Vargas, Chairman of the Executive Commission.

HONGKONG TO ESTABLISH SEAMEN'S ASSOCIATION

Increased Construction of Merchant Vessels Necessitates Unity of Mariners

Domei

HONGKONG, January 21.—In view of the large scale enlistment of mariners which will become necessary with the increased construction of merchant vessels, the Government-General of Hongkong is planning to establish a seamen's association in order to secure the unified cooperation of the local sailors for the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Some of the seamen's bodies now existing without contributing materially to the welfare of its members will be reorganized into the new association.

The Government-General also plans to subsidize the association, eliminate membership fees and even admit nationals of friendly third countries.

An employment agency will be created within the new organization to aid unemployed mariners, as well as a fund to accommodate any member with living expenses without interest charges during periods of unemployment.

THAI ENVOY PRAISES SPIRIT OF JAPANESE

Conquering All Obstacles in War Prosecution, Jaiyanama Says at Bangkok

Domei

BANGKOK, January 21.—"I have greatly been impressed by the firm determination with which the Japanese people are conquering all obstacles in their path in the War of Greater East Asia," Direck Jaiyanama, Thai Ambassador to Japan, declared during an address entitled "My One Year's Stay in Japan," which was delivered this afternoon before the Thai Labor Service Association.

The Ambassador, who is presently home on a furlough, alluded to the magnificent appearance of Mt. Fuji as a symbol of the noble Japanese spirit.

Referring to the rationing system imposed on rice, clothing and other daily necessities, the Ambassador declared the Japanese people not only are satisfied but adequately provided and working with maximum effort.

This earnest effort to cope with the wartime situation comes from their patriotism and love for His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, Ambassador Jaiyanama concluded.

SOVIET FORCES ARE ENCIRCLED AT LAKE ILMEN

Germans Smash 22 Enemy Tanks and Completely Cut Off Russian Retreat Route

BIG BATTLE IS RAGING

1,400 Prisoners Captured by Axis Forces on Tunisian Front in Past 3 Days

Domei

BERLIN, January 21.—Detailed accounts of the encircling of a large Soviet unit south of Lake Ilmen were announced by the German High Command today.

With tanks corps as vanguards, Soviet forces charged into several German positions southeast of Lake Ilmen on January 9, but after several days of fierce fighting, the German forces succeeded in encircling the enemies completely, cutting off their retreat, and smashing 22 enemy tanks. Thereupon, the Soviet forces in an attempt to save the encircled unit, launched several desperate attacks.

All these enemy attempts were however, destroyed, and then the Germans drove a wedge into the encircled enemy dividing them into two smaller groups. Thus up to January 15, 195 Soviet soldiers were taken prisoners.

Since then the annihilating battle has been steadily carried out, the casualties among the Soviet troops reaching 700, while 300 were taken prisoners.

Italian Forces Active

Domei

ROME, January 20.—The Axis forces on the Tunisian front, during the past three days, captured 1,400 prisoners and 20 artillery pieces, according to the announcement of the Italian High Command today.

The latest war situation in North Africa is summarized in the same communique as follows:

In Libya, Axis operations were staged as previously arranged. The Italian air forces, together with the German pursuit planes, attacked enemy tank units. Two enemy Spitfires were shot down during the attack, while two more were downed by Axis ground fire.

In the Tunisian sector, the main work of the Axis troops has been to consolidate positions they have taken from the enemy. In the past three days, fighting in the sector brought into the Axis hands 1,400 war captives and 20 artillery pieces. Thirty enemy motorcars were blasted in the same sector.

An Italian air force made a sudden attack on Oran harbor and dealt serious damages to enemy establishments.

Some Italian torpedo-planes, in operations in the western Mediterranean, sank three enemy merchantmen, each of 7,000 tons. Another enemy vessel was heavily damaged.

FORBIDDEN TO DRY LAUNDRY

Domei

SAIGON, January 21.—Another instance of the overwrought war nerves caused by the incessant Japanese aerial bombings was revealed when the British authorities in the states of Assam and Bengal, India, issued orders forbidding Indian troops to dry their laundry outdoors, according to reports received here today.

The reason for this unusual order by the British authorities came from the fantastic idea that the Indian troops along the Burma border and along the seacoasts were communicating with the Japanese Forces and submarines by means of the long poles used for drying laundry.

The native troops in these two provinces now will be obliged to dry their laundry indoors, it was said.

Today's Press Comments

Saturday, January 23, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

American Plot

NIPPON SANGYO—America has at last succeeded in inducing Chile to join the camp opposed to the Axis Powers. It will not be surprising if America turns to the Argentine Republic and attempt to influence that country into following the example of Chile and align itself against the Axis Powers.

Argentina now is the only country in North and South America which is neutral in the war. That this country will continue neutral is certain. We have the Argentine President telling the world that there will not be any change in the present policy of strict neutrality. There is no doubt that he foresaw the application of American pressure to his country to enter the war

(Continued on Page 2)

NAVY'S WINGED FORCES BLAST 29 MORE PLANES IN SOUTH PACIFIC AREAS

Japanese Air Units Strike Twice Against Enemy in Daung-Baig

Anti-Aircraft Batteries Blasted, Motorcars Destroyed; Anglo-American Authorities Admit Raids on Calcutta, Port Darwin and Milne Bay

Domei

RANGOON, January 21.—Japanese Army air units swept into action to carry out two separate attacks against the enemy in the Daung-Baig area, about four kilometers southwest of Rathedaung in Mayu Peninsula near the Burma-India border, on January 20, inflicting heavy blows, it was learned here today.

On this day, a formation of Japanese fighter and bomber planes swooped down on an enemy anti-aircraft position north of Daung-Baig and succeeded in completely blasting the enemy position despite the fierce barrage from the enemy's batteries. In addition, as the Japanese planes were returning to their base, they spotted and effectively machine-gunned a group of enemy cars near Sinkari.

After completing this raid, the Japanese units again took to the air. This time the Imperial Air Units discovered more than 10 enemy motorcars, speeding southward at a point north of Daung-Baig. The Japanese planes zoomed over the cars, setting them ablaze or destroying them with machine-gun fire.

All of the Japanese planes returned safely to their base after the above attacks, the report said.

Calcutta Again Raided

Domei

ISTANBUL, January 21.—The Japanese air units again raided Calcutta on January 20, bombing important military facilities there, according to a dispatch from New Delhi.

Port Darwin Bombed

Domei

LISBON, January 22.—The enemy headquarters in the Southwestern Pacific announced today that the Japanese air units again struck in a bombing raid on Port Darwin, according to a Melbourne dispatch received here today.

Milne Bay Attacked

Domei

LISBON, January 21.—The Anglo-American military authorities in the Southwestern Pacific admitted today that the Japanese Air Force again attacked Milne Bay, at the eastern extremity of New Guinea, a report from Melbourne revealed today.

MINISTER YAMAGATA TO LEAVE SANTIAGO

Japanese Envoy With Axis Officials Plan to Depart For Argentina

With the severance of diplomatic ties with Japan, Germany and Italy by the Chilean Government, the diplomatic officials of the three Axis countries stationed in Chile and numbering 31 in all are scheduled to depart shortly for Argentina, reports a dispatch dated January 21 from Buenos Aires to Domei.

There are nearly 600 Japanese residents in Chile at the moment, adds the report, and they include Japanese Minister to Chile, Kiyoshi Yamagata, his staff members, consular officials, and officials of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Mitsubishi Trading Company, Yokohama Specie Bank, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Kokusai Kisen Kaisha and the Taiheiyo Trading Company.

The dispatch further discloses that the safety of the Japanese nationals in Chile has been guaranteed by the Chilean Government for an influential member of the Government has made the reassuring statement to the Japanese authorities in Chile that there is no intention on the part of the Chilean authorities to interfere in their business and living of the Japanese.

Argentina Bans Entry

Another report from Buenos Aires declares that Minister Yamagata has already bade farewell to the leaders of the Chilean Foreign Office in preparation for his probable departure to Argentina. However, it is also reported that Argentine Foreign Minister, Dr. Enrique Luis Guinazu, announced on January 21 that the door of Argentina would be closed against the Japanese, German and Italian diplomatic officials seeking shelter in its territory.

Meanwhile, President Juan Antionio Rios of Chile in a radio address to the people of his country on January 20 immediately after diplomatic relations were severed with the Axis Powers stated that it was with great reluctance that his Government had to take the move which was compelled by the sheer force of circumstances.

Beginning his address at 7 p.m., the Chilean Chief Executive spoke of the impossibility of a country remaining neutral in a world-wide war for an indefinite period.

He went on to explain that Chile had but to severe relations with Japan, Germany and Italy if it had to be loyal to the resolution passed at the Rio de Janeiro Conference and that it was after much hesita-

(Continued on Page 2)

P.I. PLANS TO FETE REVIVAL OF ISLANDS

Big Rally at Luneta Park Will Highlight Celebration on January 23

Domei

MANILA, January 21.—The first anniversary of the birth of the new Philippines Administration, will be officially celebrated on January 23, it was proclaimed today by Chairman Jorge B. Vargas of the Executive Commission.

Lieutenant-General Shizuichi Tanaka, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Philippines, and Jorge B. Vargas, will attend the huge national rally at Luneta Park which will highlight the many events planned to felicitate the occasion.

Mr. Vargas and other high officials of the Philippines Administration are scheduled to deliver radio addresses during the evening and also, Mr. Vargas will be host to a grand banquet which will be held during the same evening.

Remittances Allowed Chinese

Domei

MANILA, January 21.—The Chinese residents of the Philippines are now permitted to send remittances to their homeland as are their fellow nationals in Malai, Sumatra and other areas of the Southern Regions, the Japanese Military Administration announced today.

The rules and regulations governing such remittances are the same as those enforced in other Japanese occupied southern areas. After the senders have first received permission from the Military Administration, all remittances must be made through Japanese exchange banks.

Prior to the outbreak of the current war the annual remittances of 120,000 Chinese residents here totalled approximately ¥20,00,0000 which was completely stopped when hostilities began.

As the result, their dependents in China, especially Fukien Province, the birthplace of a majority of the Chinese in the Philippines, were confronted with serious financial difficulties.

The sympathetic measure taken by the Japanese Military Administration, allowing remittances to be sent abroad is expected to go a long way toward inspiring a closer collaboration of the Chinese people with the local Administration.

Mandarin Class Opens

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, January 20.—The Shanghai branch of the Sino-Japanese Cultural Association opened a Mandarin class recently.

Enemy's Air Units Again Hit in Solomons, New Guinea

ON JANUARY 15 AND 17

Japanese Navy Air Units either shot down or destroyed aground a total of 29 enemy planes on January 15 and 17 in the Solomons and New Guinea areas, according to an announcement of the Imperial Headquarters at 3 p.m. on Friday. The announcement follows:

"1. On January 15 Japanese Navy Air Forces shot down a total of 16 enemy planes in aerial combats in the skies of the Solomons area. Three of our planes have not yet returned to their base.

"2. On January 17 Japanese Navy Air Forces attacked the Rabi airfield, enemy base in New Guinea, and obtained the following results:

"(1) Enemy Airplanes:
Shot down one
Destroyed 12 (including six large ones)

"(2) Enemy military establishments:
Blasted or set aflame 10 or more places

"The Japanese side suffered no damage in this operation."

Rabi, which was subjected to the violent attack of the Japanese air units, is located on the northern coast of Milne Bay at the eastern extremity of British New Guinea. An enemy landplane base was recently constructed there.

Smashing Blows Dealt

With relentless fury the air arm of the Japanese Forces in the Solomons and around New Guinea has been breaking up enemy raids on our transportation operations and at the same time has been dealing crushing blows on the enemy's advance bases.

On the morning of January 15, two large enemy formations raided a Japanese base in the Solomons. One formation was made up of nine bombers, eight P-39 fighters, 19 Grumman fighters, a total of 36 planes, and the other was composed of one Boeing B-17 bomber, five P-39 fighters, 10 P-38 fighters, a total of 16 planes.

Our fighters patrolling the air immediately engaged these formations in combat and shot down two P-39 fighters, six Grumman fighters, a total of eight out of the 36-plane formation and four P-38 fighters out of the 16-plane formation, thus frustrating the enemy's attempt to attack.

On the afternoon of the same day 18 P-39's and Grummans came out in an attempt to raid a Japanese convoy carrying supplies to our forces in the Solomons. Japanese Army and Navy planes guarding the transports in close harmony struck immediately at the raiders and after shooting down four of the enemy units, forced the others to flee. No damage was done to the transports.

Recently the raiding and defending of supply units operating in the Solomons have increased in intensity. The enemy has been sending out a total of 300 planes daily. It is no exaggeration to say that the war of supplies will decide victory in the Solomons, and from this viewpoint, the enemy's stubborn action is natural.

On January 17, a large unit of Japanese Naval planes bombed Rabi situated on the northern shores of Milne Bay at the eastern end of New Guinea. The bombers destroyed on the ground six large enemy bombers, believed to be B-17's and six enemy attack planes. In addition, the Japanese shot down one enemy fighter and caused fires to break out at more than 10 points, including hangars, fuel tanks and other important military facilities.

The enemy's newly built air base at Rabi was thus dealt a staggering blow and all the Japanese planes returned safely.

The enemy's southwestern Pacific headquarters has admitted this raid and announced, "A large fighter-bomber formation of Japanese planes raided Rabi on Milne Bay and went away without having lost one plane".

THEIR MAJESTIES HEAR 3 LECTURERS

Scholars on Chinese Classics, Japanese Poetry and Special Steel Honored

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress, who are both most gracious patrons of science and letters, were pleased to hear the first lectures of the year delivered before Their Imperial Majesties and Their Imperial Highnesses Prince and Princess Nashimoto, His Imperial Highness Prince Takahiko Asaka and Her Imperial Highness Princess Higashikuni on the subjects of Chinese classics, Japanese poetry and special steels in the Phoenix Hall of the Imperial Palace following an impressive ceremony marking the start of the Imperial Studies for the year at 10 a.m. Friday.

The lecturers were Dr. Tetsuro Watsuji, professor at the Tokyo Imperial University, Dr. Shinichiro Nishi, professor emeritus at the Hiroshima University of Literature and Science, and Dr. Kotaro Honda, a member of the Imperial Academy.

Scholars Granted Luncheon

After the lectures, these three scholars and three others in attendance, Dr. Yasuma Takada, professor at the Kyoto Imperial University, Dr. Hiroshi Ikeuchi, a member of the Imperial Academy, Dr. Sakuhei Fujiwara, director of the Central Meteorological Observatory, were granted a luncheon in a separate room and Imperial gifts in acknowledgment of their services.

Interviewed on leaving the Palace, Professor Watsuji said that the subject of his lecture was the conception of "renka" (serial verse) according to the poet Shinkei.

"The renka, with the haikai which developed later, are composed jointly by a number of persons. This question of joint composition has never yet been treated in any art theory of Europe or America. You cannot call it joint composition merely because a number of persons have worked on a piece, because it is possible for an artist to employ many assistants to compose it. In the case of renka, however, many persons cooperate on equal terms to compose a work of art. The unity of the work is achieved by unity of the spirit among the joint workers. It is this aspect of the doctrine of renka according to Shinkei that I have endeavored to interpret in my lecture before Their Imperial Majesties."

Professor Watsuji is a classic scholar of the first rank whose versatility extends from classic Japanese literature to a profound study of primitive Buddhism and primitive Christianity. His work on "The Practical Philosophy of Primitive Buddhism" is highly commended even among specialists in Buddhist studies.

Professor Shinichiro Nishi, an authority on Oriental philosophy, said that his subject was a chapter from the Book of Yen Yuan in the Analects of Confucius.

Morality Basic Issue

"The chapter deals with what we in modern times would call morality, economy and armament. These three activities of man are one and inseparable but morality is at the root of them all. Those who hold the reins of government must earn the confidence of the people. This is the gist of the lecture I have humbly submitted for Their Imperial Majesties' pleasure."

The contribution of special steel to the successful warfare Japan is now waging was the subject of the lecture submitted by Professor Honda, the greatest authority on the metallurgy of steel in this country.

"There are a great variety of special steel," Dr. Honda explained. Many of them are those regarding which their fundamental properties have been studied with success for the first time in this country and then industrialized. Many of them, also, are being used in the current war with great success. I was deeply moved by the honor done me by Their Imperial Majesties in being commanded to lecture on the results of research at the Metals Research Institute of the Tohoku Imperial University."

DONATION OF BLOOD ASKED

U.S. Appeals to Public to Aid Wounded Officers, Soldiers

The United States Government has asked the general public for the contribution of blood which will be used in the blood transfusions of wounded officers and soldiers, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei dated January 20.

An announcement made by the President of the American Red Cross Society on January 20 conveying the requisition made by the United States army and naval authorities to the American public for the contribution of 4,000,000 pints of blood during this year was also revealed by the above dispatch in relaying a wire from Washington.

13th Meiji Shrine Winter Meet

Star performers in skating from all parts of the Japanese Empire, Chosen, and Manchoukuo, are now at Lake Haruna in Gumma Prefecture to participate in the 13th Meiji Shrine Winter Physical Training Meet. The top picture shows a representative of the athletes reading the athlete's oath at the opening ceremony on Friday. Bottom: Fleet-footed girls speed over the ice in the finals of the 500-meter event. In the lead is the winner, Miss Makiko Nawate of Manchoukuo, followed by Miss Tomiko Nagano of Hokkaido.

All East Asia Hails Treaties By Axis States

(Continued From Page 1)

hailed as strengthening relations between Java and French Indo-China. It was pointed out that the new agreement will facilitate the smooth flow of materials between Java and the other areas in the Southern Regions.

P.I. Circles Hail Pacts

Domei

MANILA, January 21.—Both military and economic circles here heartily are welcoming the conclusion of the Japan-Germany and Japan-Italy Economic Agreements as further strengthening the ties of the Axis Powers in the economic field which, in their opinion is destined to have an added weight in crushing the United States and Britain.

These circles said that as the Southern Regions, including the Philippines, are so rich in agricultural products and some of these products cannot all be consumed within the Greater East Asiatic orbit, the fact that the way has been opened for the surplus supply to be sent to Germany and Italy is a matter for great congratulations, as it can only serve to strengthen the economic cooperation between the European and East Asiatic blocs.

The same source, however, expressed the opinion that the conclusion of the economic agreements among Japan, Germany and Italy will not alter the present policy of developing natural resources of the Philippine Islands.

BUILDS RAIL ACROSS IRAQ

Britain Establishes New Line to Aid Soviet Union

An announcement made by the British Government on January 20 revealed that a railway has been constructed across Iraq in order to establish a supply route to the Soviet Union, and it has been officially opened last year in the latter part of December according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei.

The railway extends over 120 miles of desert area and was built by the soldiers of the Indian army at a rate of a mile per day.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

against the Axis Powers.

It is quite conceivable that America will try to get Argentina as it has got Chile. A report says that the next Pan-American conference will be held at Havana in March of this year. Who will gainsay that America will take advantage of the conference to engage in operations to induce Argentina to join the anti-Axis group. We pray that the leadership of Argentina may not blunder and make a sacrifice of national interests to serve America.

The White Book which has recently been issued by the American Government shows that America had been making preparations for the present war for over 10 years. It was the intention of America to bring most countries of the world under its influence before it provoked a war with Japan. When America made itself the arsenal of embattled democracies the plan to dominate the world began to take shape. Apart from the Axis Powers, there are few countries which are not at the beck and call of America. The insatiable American desire to dictate to the world was in the mind of Prime Minister Churchill of Britain when he told Parliament that his business was not to see that the British empire be liquidated. Events are not marching in the direction desired by the British Prime Minister. America has come to settle down in Africa. This means that it has not given up the idea of getting its influence infiltrated into Egypt, India, and the regions of West Asia. The arsenal of democracies is turning into an arsenal for forces working for a world empire held together by the might of the dollar.

On Way to Tokyo

Major-General Kazutaro Yoshinaka, former Military Attache to the Japanese Legation in Hungary, arrived at Moji from Budapest via Siberia on Thursday on way to Tokyo, reports Domei.

Pratt Given New Guinea Post

The Anglo-American Headquarters for the Southwestern Pacific area has announced the appointment of Major-General Alexander Pratt as the commander of the military forces in the New Guinea area, on January 21, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei of the same day in relaying a wire from Melbourne.

SKATERS ESTABLISH NEW MARKS AT MEET

13th Meiji Shrine Winter Events Under Way in Gumma Prefecture

One national and ten meet records were smashed Friday, as the ice sports tourney of the 13th Meiji Shrine Physical Training Meet, participated in by more than 300 skaters from all parts of the country, got under way on Lake Haruna, Gumma Prefecture.

Clocked at 8 minutes 44 seconds, Takamasa Hirokawa of Chosen skated to victory and a new national record in the men's 5,000-meter final.

In another display of speed skating, all seven finalists in the women's 3,000-meter event finished under the existing meet record. The race was won by Miss Mitsuko Nozawa of Hokkaido with the time of 5 minutes 2.4 seconds.

The battle for hockey supremacy opened with five tilts in the preliminary round. Meiji University, defending champion, easily downed the sixes from Hokkaido Imperial University and Zenengi of Chosen. Other victorious teams were, All-Dairen, Oji Paper Company of Hokkaido and All-Manchoukuo.

SUMMARIES

Men's Open

500 meter Final—Won by Katsuku Yamashita (Kanto); Mitsushiro (Manchoukuo) second; Abe (Kanto) third; Hirokawa (Chosen) fourth; Katakura (Kanto) fifth, Hashimoto (Kanto) sixth. Time—45.3

500 meter Team Point—Won by Shin Naito (Kanto); Mitsushiro (Manchoukuo) second; Kawaguchi (Kanto) third; Makiyama (Chosen) fourth; Abo (Kanto) fifth; Hirokawa (Chosen) sixth. Time—44.4

5,000 meter Final—Won by Takamasa Hirokawa (Chosen); Katakura (Kanto) second; Fukaie (Kanto) third; Hashimoto (Kanto) fourth; Watanabe (Chosen) fifth; Kanemitsu (Manchoukuo) sixth. Time—8:44.0 (New National Record)

Women's Open

500 meter Final—Won by Miss Makiko Nawate (Manchoukuo) Toshima and Nagano (Hokkaido) tied for second; Kimura (Manchoukuo) fourth; Sasaki (Hokkaido) fifth; Horiike (Manchoukuo) sixth. Time—51.8

500 meter Team point—Won by Miss Makiko Nawate (Manchoukuo) Nagano (Hokkaido) second; Sakamoto (Hokkaido) third; Kimura (Manchoukuo) fourth; Aoyama (Chosen) fifth; Ito (Chubu) sixth. Time—51.8

3,000 meter Final—Won by Miss Mitsuko Nozawa (Hokkaido); Nagano (Hokkaido) second; Sasaki (Hokkaido) third; Kimura (Manchoukuo) fourth; Toshima (Hokkaido) fifth; Makino (Chosen) sixth. Time—6:02.4 (New Meet Record)

3,000 meter Team points—Won by Miss Mitsuko Nozawa (Hokkaido); Nagano (Hokkaido) second; Makino (Chosen) third; Ando (Chosen); fourth Horiike (Manchoukuo); fifth; Mikajiri (Manchoukuo) sixth. Time—6:02.4 (New Meet Record)

Hockey

Men's open

Meiji	1	2	3—6
Hokkaido Imperial	1	0	1—2
Oji Paper Co.	1	3	2—6
Hosei	1	0	2—3
All-Manchoukuo	10	10	5—25
Kyoto Imperial	0	0	1— 1
All-Diren	5	2	7—14
Tohoku	2	0	2— 4
Meiji	6	3	3—12
Zenengi (Chosen)	0	0	2— 2

BUSY WEEKEND SEEN AT HARBOR CITY CLUB

Basketball, Soccer, Hockey Handball Slated; German Team Undefeated

A heavy and varied sports program has been arranged at the Yokohama Country and Athletic Club over the weekend with basketball soccer hockey and handball matches being scheduled to be played off.

From 2 p.m. today the Club's ladies handball team will stage a practice followed by a soccer game against the St. Joseph's College from 2:30 p.m. From 5:30 p.m. the veterans will clash with the youngsters in a basketball game, this being the second game of a three games series.

On Sunday from 9:30 a.m. the German seconds in hockey will take the field against a Japanese school side while the firsts are booked to play the Rikkyo O.B. eleven from 11 a.m. In the afternoon the Y.C. and A.C. handball team will meet the Takushoku eleven from 2:30 p.m.

To Practice Handball

The ladies handball practice on Saturday will see the local girls out to master this game for the first time in the history of the Club. Their team will include the Club's basketball stars and they will be supplemented by some local German ladies.

In the soccer game the heavier Club players are strongly favored to take the collegians into camp although on the last occasion these two teams met the game resulted in a three all draw. The youngsters have one leg up in the three game series against the Club veterans by virtue of their victory last week but the dopesters predict that the veterans will turn the tables this afternoon. The veterans played without the services of their star center M. Fachtmann in the last game as he is included in the lineup this afternoon a keen and closely fought out game is expected to result.

The German first hockey team who have yet to be defeated or tied this year are pitted against the strong Rikkyo O.B.'s on Sunday morning. Although the visitors are expected to offer strong resistance the Germans are expected to emerge victorious. The handball game in the afternoon should be another keenly contested affair as both sides are fielding a strong lineup. The visitors have a slight edge in this game as the home team has not played enough games together.

The following players are asked to turn out:

Ladies Handball; Mrs. Brigel, Miss R. Eymard, Miss H. Lord, Miss Prohaska, Miss L. Andreis, Miss M. Andreies, Miss Marie Andreis, Miss G. Andreis, Miss G. Andreis, Miss Hardvendal, Miss Albeck and Miss T. Planas.

Y.C. and A.C. Soccer: Harriss, Bielous, Schoene (captain), Fehlen, Fachtmann, F. Planas, A. Bernstein, Speringer, J. Planas, Agajan, DaSilva. Veterans basketball: Messrs M. Fachtman, Harriss, Weed, Bielous, Fehlen, Schoene. Youngsters: Boixo, Eymard, Planas, F. Planas, Krantz, DaSilva. German second hockey: Harriss, Vogt, L. Fachtmann, Schloerb, Bergmann, Correns, Henn, von Morgen, Mosler, Pieper, M. Fachtmann. Referee Mr. Glombik. German first hockey: Meisinger, E. Levedag, Burmester (captain), Bellstedt, Dr. Engel, Fehlen, N. Schuette, Edu Levedag, Pekrun, Dohm, W. Schuette. Referee: Glombik.

Y.C. and A.C Handball: Wirsing, M. Fachtmann, Handge, Weiss, Schmidt, Schoene, Speringer, Harriss, Bernstein, Planas, Krajewicz, Agajan, Petroff, Schmidt. At 2 p.m. on Sunday the Y.C. and A.C. ladies hockey team will hold a practice.

Badminton Parings Out

The handicapping and parings for the annual Y.C. and A.C. badminton tournament have been completed and participants are requested to note that all first round matches and bracketed byes will have to be played off by January 31. Nine events are scheduled to be played off and a large number of enthusiasts have signed up for the various event

The pairings follow:

Men's championship singles: Weiss versus J. Boixo, E. Eastlake versus Longy, J. Planas versus A. Boixo. F. 2astlake veruss Harriss, Eymard versus Petroff. G. Agajan versus Marchisio. Bye R. daSilva.

Men's championship doubles: G. Agajan and Rodriguez vs. Petroff and R. daSilva, E. Eastlake and F. Eastlake vs. E. da Silva and D. Dentici, J. daSilva and J. Planas vs. J. Boixo and Eymard, Weiss and Harriss vs. Longy and Cornu.

Men's handicap singles: Byes J. Boixo—5, J. Silva—2, Rodriguez scratch vs. Marchisio plus 3, A Boixo scratch. J. Planas—2 vs. Kaufmann plus 2, E. Eymard—5 vs. E. Eastlake scratch, D. Dentici plus 5 vs. Albeck plus 2. Bielous scratch vs. G. Agajan—8, R. daSilva scratch vs. Weiss—2, Longy scratch vs. Petroff—1, Harriss—7 vs. Rasmussen—1, F. Eastlake plus 1 vs. E. daSilva plus 1.

Men's handicap doubles: A and G. Again—4 vs. E. and F. Eastlake plus 2. Cornu and Longy plus 2 bye, Eymard and Kaufmann plus 1 vs. E and R. daSilva plus 3, Dentici and Rasmussen plus 5 versus Bielous and Harriss—3, J. daSilva and Weiss Plus 1 versus A and J. Boixo plus 1.

Mixed championship doubles: Mrs. Mariani and Marchisio vs. Miss H. Lord and Planas, Miss Hardvendal and G. Agajan Bye. Miss Albeck and Rodriguez vs. Miss Prohaska and Harriss. Mrs. Brigel and R. daSilva vs. Miss R. Eymard and E. Eymard. Miss M. Andreis and J. Boixo vs. Miss C. Eymard and Weiss.

Mixed handicap doubles: Mrs. Kawaguchi and A. Agajan plus 3 vs. Miss M. Andreis and J. Boixo—1; Miss Hardvendal and G. Agajan vs. Miss R. Eymard and Kaufmann plus 5. Miss C. Eymard and Weiss—2 versus Miss H. Lord and Planas—1, Miss Albeck and Rodriguez—4 vs. Mrs. Bouvard and Dentici plus 8. Mrs. Brigel and Longy scratch vs. Miss Prohaska and Harriss—3, Miss Marie Andreis and E. Eymard—1 vs. Mrs. Mariani and Marchisio scratch.

Ladies' championship singles: Miss Albeck—10 vs. Miss G. Andreis plus 5. Miss Prohaska—4 vs. Miss M. Andreis plus 3. Miss T. Koslovsky plus 5 vs. Miss Marie Andreis plus 3. Mrs. Kawaguchi scratch vs. Mrs. Brigel—1, Miss Hardendal—4 vs. Miss Lord—1. Miss C. Eymard—5 vs. Miss N. Koslovsky plus 5. Miss Ishigoka plus 5 vs. Mrs. Mariani scratch. Miss R. Eymard plus 3 Bye.

Ladies handicap doubles: Miss Harvendal and Miss R. Eymard scratch Bye. Mrs. Kawaguchi and Miss Andreis plus 5 vs. Miss T. Koslovsky and Miss N. Koslovsky plus 8, Miss Prohaska and Miss C. Eymard—5 vs. Mrs. Brigel and Miss Lord scratch. Miss Albeck and Mrs. Bouvard—3 Bye.

Fascist Air Squadron Blasts Port Facilities Of Oran and Algiers

Domei

ROME, January 21.—A formation of Italian long-distance bombers suddenly attacked the port of Oran, Algeria, yesterday and caused serious damages to military and harbor facilities. They also bombed ships in port, setting one on fire and heavily damaging another. Another bomber unit raided the port of Algiers and dropped numerous bombs all over the harbor area, hitting two merchant ships and sinking one.

LONDON RAID SURPRISED BRITISH DEFENSE CORPS

All German Planes Score Hits —Only One Anti-Aircraft Battery in Action

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, January 21.—The attack, made by fast German bombers against London during the noon hours of January 20 came as such a surprise to the British anti-aircraft defense that all the German planes were able to drop their bombs on the assigned targets.

At the moment of the raid, only a single enemy anti-aircraft battery was in action, while British fighters appeared over the area only when the German bombers were on their way home.

During the raid, the German planes flew so low that they were able to observe the havoc in the London streets. Ten barrage balloons were set on fire according to news received so far.

Affects Shanghai Firms

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, January 21.—The Social Affairs Bureau of the Shanghai Special Municipality has extended the period for the registration of business concerns to January 31.

CHILE'S ACTION HIT BY BERLIN JOURNAL

Santiago Not Gaining Anything in Declaring War Against Axis Powers

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, January 21.—The advantages and disadvantages, brought about by Chile's declaring war on the Axis Powers are dealt with by the Diplomatisch Politische Korrespondenz coming to the conclusion that Chile had given up much and did not win anything.

"The step taken by Chile means the rupture of a friendship, which has been of great value for the country in the past," declares the journal, and "Chile, moreover, has now yielded the liberty of decision to the United States, which certainly will not fail to put up its claims."

The Korrespondenz which has close connections with the Wilhelmstrasse emphasizes that after all President Franklin Roosevelt forced Chile by promises, threats and blackmailing to take this step. Particularly the fact that Bolivia and Peru were both recently supplied with new arms, while Chile did not receive any is stressed by the paper as specially infamous.

The suspension of Chile's relations with the Axis Powers is likewise termed disadvantageous to the United States all the more since the shipping trade of Chile, which is particularly being employed for satisfying the American demands of raw materials, thanks to the hitherto correct attitude of Chile, had been treated by the Three-Power Pact nations in a very indulgent manner. This priority, however, the Korrespondenz added cannot be granted any longer.

Forced on Chile

The Italian Government, commenting on Chile's severance of ties with the Axis, said that the step taken by the Chilean Government was forced on it by external pressure, and this move will have no effect whatsoever on the war situation according to a Rome dispatch to Domei.

Relative to the treatment of Axis nationals residing within its borders, the government authorities of Chile announced that, as long as the international status of the Chilean Government is not impeded and the laws of Chile are not violated, the Government will not resort to interment or any other means as to the treatment of Axis nationals, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei.

The approximate numbers of Japanese, Germans and Italians, now residing in Chile, are estimated at 8,000, 20,000 and 12,000 respectively.

Meanwhile, the government of Argentina, the only neutral country in South America, made an announcement on January 21, prohibiting diplomatic officials of the Axis nations to take refuge within its boundaries, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei.

Minister Yamagata To Leave Santiago

(Continued from Page 1)

tion that the Chilean Government had to cut off diplomatic ties with the Axis Powers.

Deplores Chile's Action

Meanwhile the Japanese press deplored the move which has been taken by Chile to severe diplomatic relations with Japan.

The Asahi, of all papers, was sympathetic toward Chile. It noted that Chile had but to yield to America, which had been applying increasing pressure on it to make common cause with the countries in resistance to the Axis Powers.

The paper regretted the action of Chile for the sake of Chilean autonomy rather for anything else.

It was recalled by observers that Chile like the Argentine Republic has for more than a year successfully desisted the strenuous attempts of America to get Chile into the camp opposed to Japan, Germany, and Italy.

Recalls Chile Mission

They remembered the assiduity with which Chile, also like Argentina, has sought to remain on close terms with Japan of all the Axis Powers ever since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia in full knowledge of the hostility that such a course would meet in America.

From the first, the Republic of Chile was extremely favorably disposed toward Japan and the Japanese.

There is the memory of the Chilean Press Mission to Japan which came to these shores in October 1941. This group of foremost newspapermen of Chile was profoundly impressed with the conditions as they saw for themselves during their stay in Japan.

Upon their return home, these moulders of public opinion in their country devoted themselves to the spreading of knowledge about Japan, the culture peculiar to Japan, and other things truly Japanese among the Chilean masses.

ARGENTINA MAKES CLAIM

Domei

BUENOS AIRES.—Argentina has a clear legal claim to the Falkland islands, according to a statement issued by the Argentine Society for the requisition of the Falklands.

The Society recalls the action of a British captain who, by force, compelled the then Argentine Commander of the Falkland islands to surrender, and later tore down the Argentine flag.

Despite Argentina's neutrality, the Society adds, Argentina's claim to the Falklands must not be forgotten.

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NAKAYAMA OUTLINES PACTS' SIGNIFICANCE

Bolsters Axis' Power and Lays Basis for World Trade, Professor Avers

Commenting upon the conclusion of the economic agreements between Japan and Germany and Japan and Italy, Professor Ichijiro Nakayama of the Tokyo University of Commerce declared Thursday that the agreements have the triple significance of being an economic strategy for the destruction of the Anglo-American powers, a measure for bolstering the fighting strength of the Axis powers through the interchange of vital strategic resources, and the first concrete basis for a future world trade structure, according to Domei.

The significance of the agreements, Prof. Nakayama said, centers first of all around their contribution the prosecution of the war. While the substance of the agreements is of course important in itself, the agreements are significant in that they represent the joint cooperative operations of the signatory powers in the prosecution of the war. In view of the fact that modern warfare is as much an economic warfare as an armed conflict, he said economic agreements form the main substance of wartime national activities, being not confined merely to a part of the national activities for the prosecution of war.

Counter-Strategy

The African campaign is intended by the anti-Axis powers not only to keep Japan separated from Germany and Italy and to defeat each of these powers individually, but also to safeguard against the establishment of communications between Asia and Europe by the Axis powers, Prof. Nakayama pointed out. He added that the conclusion of the present agreements indicates there is some way of establishing communication between Asia and Europe by the Axis powers. In this sense, he said, the conclusion of the agreements possesses great significance as a counter-strategy against America and Britain.

Turning to the significance of the substance of the agreements, Prof. Nakayama stated that the wartime economic strength of the Axis powers will be bolstered through the exchange of strategic resources, though the quantities exchangeable may be relatively limited owing to enemy obstructions to communications.

In view of the fact no economic sphere, however, large it may be, can be completely self-sufficient in all materials, the feasibility of exchanging vital resources between the Axis powers through the present agreements is of great significance in bolstering their fighting strength. Although for the time being the exchange of goods will be limited to vital strategic resources, Prof. Nakayama said that in the future the agreements will play a vital role in the promotion of productive power of the two economic spheres. A constructive significance is therefore attached to the agreements in that the trade structure to be formed under them will undoubtedly form the basis of the post-war trade structure, he said.

Basis for Future Trade

As to the third point of significance in the agreements, Prof. Nakayama asserted that the agreements have given for the first time a concrete basis for future trade, in which respect they are considered more important than any agreements concluded heretofore. In this connection, he pointed out that, if trading between two economic spheres is left free, the construction of an economic sphere eventually would become impossible, even if the trade within each sphere may be controlled by the guiding nation. In short, the control of trade within a sphere and that between two spheres are not two different things, but one and inseparable, which fact often has been overlooked by economists, Prof. Nakayama declared.

In direct contrast to the revival of free trade advocated by the Anglo-American powers in the Atlantic Charter, the present agreements give a new conception and meaning to world trade by providing a concrete basis for trading between the economic spheres, Prof. Nakayama said.

Citizens' Movement Endorsed

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, January 20.—The Shanghai Special Municipal Government has issued instructions to the staff members of the various bureau and commissions to observe the principles of the New Citizens' Movement.

Hangchow Pushes Movement

C.P.S.

HANGCHOW, January 21.—With a view to impressing the populace with the significance of the New Citizens' Movement, the Hangchow branch of the New Citizens' Movement Promotion Commission recently held a publicity week.

+ + + SHIPS FOR THE SEVEN SEAS + + +

Japan's Reply to Roosevelt's Boasts of 16,000,000 tons of Ships for This Year: —Ships, And More Ships, Ships That Will Rule the Seven Seas—

While the enemy's loud speakers blare out the jarring notes of propaganda proclaiming swollen figures for war production, Japan's shipyards are ringing and echoing with the steady chatter of rivets being driven into place, the huge, gaunt skeletons of ships being filled out with plates of steel. Japan's grim answer to America's figures and plans is work, work which sees majestic, towering, stream-lined ships being turned out with amazing rapidity.

(All pictures passed by the Navy Ministry)

SOCIETY WILL PUBLISH CHILDREN'S VOLUMES

7 Volumes of Juvenile Literature Being Compiled for Publication in April

The first of the seven volumes of the collection of selected juvenile literary works written in 1942 will be published in April by the Nippon Juvenile Cultural Society, it was learned.

In order to elevate the standard of Literature of Japanese children, the same society some time ago asked more than 200 members of its literary section to submit for selection their best juvenile works or recommend the works of other literary men.

The examination of literary works thus submitted is being conducted jointly by the compilation committee comprising 50 members including such noted writers as Soji Momoda and Mimei Ogawa, and officials of the Education Ministry, the Board of Information and other government offices.

The collection of the literary works, it is expected, is to be published in seven volumes dealing with poems, children's songs, juvenile literature, science, geography, history, translation of foreign literary works and others.

The Nippon Juvenile Cultural Society intends to publish in April every year, collections of current juvenile literary works. It is also understood that the society will contribute their publications upon completion to the principal industrial factories in Japan for reading of their juvenile industrial workers.

Nantung Gives Funds

C.P.S.

NANTUNG, January 21.—Approximately $1,000,000 has been raised in Nantung through the untiring efforts of the local relief committee in effecting winter relief.

Kansai Notes

The newly established Italian Consulate-General in the Asahi Building, Osaka, was formally opened on Wednesday, Ettore Baistrocchi, accompanied by his secretaries, made a courtesy call on Governor Minabe of Osaka Prefecture.

With the conclusion on January 19 at the Railway Ministry of merger negotiations between the Hankyu and the Keihan Electric Railways, a gigantic railway combine capitalized at ¥163,850,000 is soon to be born and traffic among the three biggest cities of Osaka, Kyoto and Kobe will be speeded up still further.

600 JAPANESE TEACHERS ARE GOING DOWN SOUTH

Education Ministry Puts in Call For Their Services to Burma, Java, Malai

With a view to propagating the Japanese language in Burma, Malai, and Java, 600 teachers are now being invited by the Education Ministry to offer their service.

Of the 600, one-half will be selected from among the teachers throughout the country, and the rest from the general public. Any one under 45-years old, who have received college education or are qualified as secondary or national school teachers may apply.

All the accepted candidates will receive one week training at the Institute for Japanese Language Teachers at Hitotsubashi, Kanda.

It is further reported that 250 teachers are scheduled to start for their respective destinations toward the end of February, and the rest at the beginning of April.

RALLY TO BE SPONSORED BY AXIS AMITY SOCIETY

Consolidation of Home Front Is Object of Meeting to Be Held on January 29

With the object of consolidating the home front in the three countries, the Japan-Germany-Italy Amity Society, supported by the Imperial Rule Assistance Society, will sponsor a rally at the Gunjin Kaikan at Kudan on January 29, it was learned.

Following an opening speech at the meeting by Viscount Chosei Ogasawara, president of the Society, and an address by General Ayao Kishimoto, Mayor of Greater Tokyo, and other prominent figures, president of the Japan Women's Association is scheduled to clarify the unshakable determination with which the Japanese people on the home front are fighting through this war. The speeches will be recorded and later broadcast to both Germany and Italy.

Winding up the meeting, Kiwao Okumura, vice-president of the Board of Information, is slated to speak over the air to the 100,000,000 subjects of the Japanese Empire on the subject, "For the Establishment of a Glorious New Order in the World."

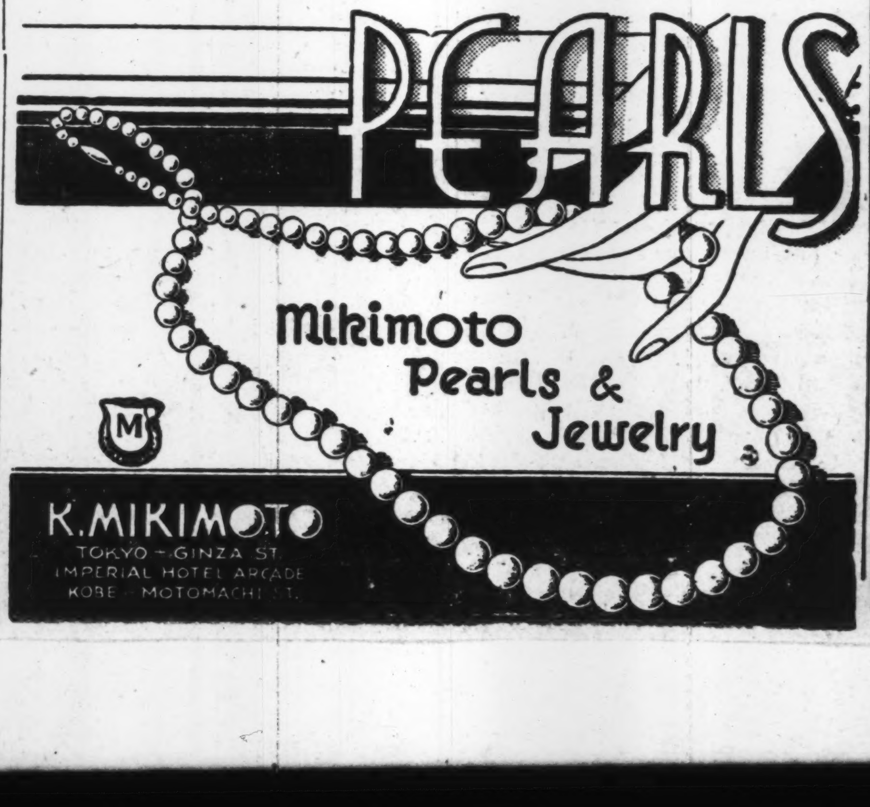
MASS MARRIAGE PLANNED

Shanghai Mayor to Officiate at Ceremony Next Month

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, January 21.—The first group marriage ever to be held here since the outbreak of the China Affair will take place February 20 at the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce under the auspices of the Shanghai Special Municipality. Mayor Chen Kung-po will officiate at the ceremony.

The practice of group marriage was well patronized by the Shanghai populace before the current conflict because of its solemnity, simplicity and economy. The Municipality has revived the practice for the additional reason of observing the principles of the New Citizens' Movement.



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ANGLO-U.S. DISUNITY CAUSES BIG SETBACK

Superiority of Axis Forces Becoming More Predominant In North Africa

The collapse of the Anglo-American offensive following their illegal invasion of neutral French North Africa should not be viewed as a mere military setback for the enemy camp. Behind its military aspects, there is a story of American and British rivalry, distrust, and disunity. This is a natural result of their clashing political and territorial ambitions, and it will eventually lead to their downfall, states an article in the Tokyo Shimbun.

Two months have passed since Britain and the United States gained an initial advantage over German and Italian forces in North Africa by illegally invading Morocco and Algeria, from which they marched into Tunisia. However, the enemy offensive in Tunisia seems to have bogged down completely according to the most recent reports from the African war theater.

To meet the enemy advance into Tunisia, the Axis, fighting under the most adverse conditions, rushed troop and supply reinforcements to their armies in Tunisia. Tightening the watch on its own supply lines to Africa, the Axis navy carried out telling submarine attacks against enemy convoys in the Mediterranean. Eventually, on the Tunisian land front, the Axis forces shifted from the defensive to the offensive.

The superiority of the Axis forces is becoming more predominant daily, as German General Hans Heinrich von Arnim, who holds every strategic position in Tunisia continues to tighten his grip on the enemy. At present he is waiting for Marshal Erwin Rommel to consolidate his new defense positions on the Libyan front to the east.

Bound to Fail

Should the coming Axis offensive succeed on both the Tunisian and the Libyan fronts, the hope of the Anglo-American armies to drive a wedge between the two Axis armies and isolate them from each other is bound to end in failure, the article continues. Then, the Axis forces would then be in a position to bring about a general destruction of the Anglo-American armies.

Fearing the public reaction at home regarding the collapse of their joint venture in North Africa, both Britain and the United States are desperately trying to restore their lost prestige by shifting responsibility and making excuses. Britain and the United States had no unified strategy from the outset, mainly because of the clash of their mutual interests in Africa, and as a result the position of their armies continued to deteriorate steadily.

This dissension also revolved around the appointment of the French High Commissioner to head the puppet administration in North Africa following the assassination of Admiral Darlan. The rivalry between General Giraud, who eventually succeeded Darlan, and General De Gaulle, found its root in the clash of political and territorial ambitions of their respective backers, the United States and Britain.

According to the United States, the invasion of French territory was carried out in order to remove the threat upon the Western Hemisphere by the Axis forces' use of the French bases in Africa. However, it was clear to everyone that the United States was attempting to take advantage of the confusion resulting from the war to extend her imperialistic designs across the Atlantic.

At the same time, America thought that she could in some measure appease the Soviet Union for her failure to create a second front in Europe and also curb British ambitions in Africa on the pretext that the move would provide them with a springboard for an attack on continental Europe.

Disagreement Grows

But Britain, which had supported General De Gaulle with the hope of realizing her own selfish designs on North Africa could not remain silent. The mutual distrust and ill feeling which developed was an irony of fate, but it was only natural.

The United States recently appointed Robert Murphy as administrator and Britain dispatched Harold MacMillan as Minister to North Africa to untangle the political situation there. Their real job however, was to extend the influence of their respective countries, and consequently the political situation in North Africa took a turn for the worse.

General Giraud refused to cooperate with the British puppet General De Gaulle, and the rivalry between the Giraud-DeGaulle factions became increasingly bitter. De Gaullists accused America of territorial designs and the ill feeling between the two factions continues.

But this was not all. The Soviet Union looked with dissatisfaction on the political muddle in Africa. Declaring that she had not been informed by the British and American Governments prior to their invasion of French Africa, the Soviet Government protested through her ambassadors to Washington and London. She instructed her ambassadors, Litvinov and Maisky, to inform America and Britain respectively, that hereafter, she be consulted before any important decisions are made in North Africa.

It may be assumed to a fairly good extent, that the internal disputes arising from the North African campaign may be the harbinger of a complete collapse of cooperation within the allied camp due to a clash in political and territorial ambitions. The allied strategy in Africa has not only ended in failure, militarily, but politically, for it has created mutual distrust and disunity. As long as this feeling continues to exist within the allied camp, all plans by the United States for a joint large scale offensive against the Axis in 1943 is destined to end in complete failure.

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The Vendetta of Ako

EIJI YOSHIKAWA

Translated by Tsuneo Tomonaga
From Eiji Yoshikawa's 'Chushingura

Chapter 45
At the Enrinji Temple

From yesterday the Enrinji Temple had become the place of settlement of all clan affairs. It was now the meeting place of the remaining samurai as well as a sort of business office for clearing up the remaining affairs of the clan. Oishi sat among the boxes of documents and tables that had been brought from the Castle, and which as yet had not been assigned to any particular place.

At the Castle, Chuzaemon Yoshida, Onodera, Hara and other veterans were busy arranging matters connected with the main castle, the donjon, and the clan vault. Their duties would be over today.

"Even when we are far apart from the Castle, it will surely haunt us in our dreams," muttered the warriors who were there to one another. But their faces were strangely bright and cheerful.

It had been decided that they would submit to the confiscation of the Castle.

If they defended the Castle, or followed their lord in self-immolation, the end was death. By submitting to the confiscation of the Castle they escaped death. But that was not the reason why they felt so strangely elated. If they valued their own lives so much they could have walked out of the conference at the Castle any time they liked. There was nothing to prevent them from leaving Ako.

After the blood pacts had been signed, Oishi had told them that he intended to allow the Castle to be confiscated without offering any opposition.

"Leave everything about our future actions to me," the imperturbable Chief Retainer had said. They had agreed, and the clause had been written down on the blood pacts. The samurai knew, therefore, that their span of life, though temporarily lengthened, was not destined to last long.

Whatever happened, they intended to die before long. Their ultimate future was thus clearly marked before them. There must have been some powerful reason, therefore, why they felt so elated, something which must have brought about a fundamental change in their psychological make-up.

Despair had given way to hope. They now had a chance to make a new stand as victors where formerly they had been in the pitiable position of losers. They would die, but they would not die for nothing. A new spirit had seized hold of them from yesterday, and it was this which lighted up their faces.

It was as though they had flung off that inward funereal cloak that had wrapped their hearts till the day before yesterday. In the midst of the happy samurai, however, the only man who did not show any change of expression, whose face remained an imperturbable mask as ever, was Kuranosuke Oishi. No matter from what angle any man looked at him, the Chief Retainer's expression was the same.

Even now, he was talking as usual in his quiet, unemotional manner to the priest from the Gekakuji Temple who had come to see them. After the priest had gone, the superior of the Kokwoji Temple came to see Oishi.

He had received the list of articles that the clan had decided to offer to his temple, and he came to pay his respects. From the Dairenji Temple, also, came another priest on a similar mission.

In a corner of the main worship hall was clustered a group of young samurai. They looked up as Juheita Sugino, who had been outside in the compound, burst into their presence with a shout.

"Hoi, Katta! Did you hear it? A funny thing happened."

Shinzaemon Katta, Mase, Yato and others gathered round Sugino. "What? What happened?"

"You know that Kyurobei Ono, who escaped the night before last?"

"What? Kyurobei again? If it is about Kyurobei, we have heard enough of him already."

"But this is something new. It appears that Ono took fright at Yasoemon's warning, and forgot to take his grandchild with him when he boarded the ship. The baby was left on the pier in the arms of the wet-nurse."

"Here, you don't expect us to believe that."

"Why, sure. I saw the baby with my own eyes."

"Where?"

"The wet-nurse, frightened at being abandoned with Ono's baby, left the child at a street-corner in the town, and hid herself. The baby was found crying by some astonished townsmen, but nobody seemed to care much, until one of the traders took pity on it, and took it to his house to feed it."

"Like master like servant. Perhaps Yasoemon was too hasty."

Oishi, who was in the next room, must have heard their conversation.

"Sugino," he called out, "Bring the baby here, and nurse it."

"But it is Kyurobei's grandchild."

"I know that. The baby is but another human being who received our late lord's favor."

Sugino left the hall, and walked out of the temple compound with his long strides. But he returned almost immediately, and in an excited voice he called out,

"Chief Retainer! The men from Yedo have returned!"

"Who?..."

Oishi looked out and saw three stalwart samurai, their broad shoulders covered with dust and their faces dark from many days exposure to the sun, coming straight for the main hall.

The warrior on the right was Yasubei Horibe. Beside him was Magodaiyu Okuda, and on the left was Gunbei Takada. Their faces were stern, but their eyes smiled at seeing familiar faces again.

"So they have come." Oishi's countenance was like wood.

"Pass them here," he said to Emoshichi, and his voice was flat.

Oishi already knew what they had to say. From Kihei Muramatsu, who had returned from Yedo recently, and from Kataoka and Isogai, he had heard reports on the three. Yasubei's father, Yahei Horibe, who was still in Yedo, had also written a stern letter about his son to Oishi, and this letter had reached the Chief Retainer two or three days ago.

The three samurai dusted themselves, and entered the room where Oishi waited for them. In the garden the cycad trees gleamed greenish-yellow in the sun.

Chapter 46
The Three Arrivals

"So you have just arrived."

That was Oishi's first greeting.

"Well, no. Late last night, in fact." Gunbei said, and sipped the tea that the boy brought him.

Oishi glanced round at the three. They somehow looked very formidable. It was doubtful if three men of such formidable bearing ever sat together before in history. They were the best disciples of Gentazaemon Horiuchi, who was the most renowned fencing-master in Yedo at that time.

Yasubei Horibe, in particular, was noted for his skill with the sword. His name was known not only in the clan but also in the whole Kanto area. Even among the accomplished samurai in Yedo, Horibe had passed muster as one not to be trifled with.

According to reports from Yedo, the three had acted impetuously, if not rashly, immediately after the death of their lord. Asking the aged Yahei Horibe to become their nominal leader, they had declared that now their lord was dead, all they had to do was to avenge his death, and kill Kira Kozuke-no-Suke. For this, they had said, the retainers of Lord Asano then in Yedo were sufficient.

Nobody knew how much Oishi had worried himself about this. Fortunately, amongst the retainers in Yedo were many who, like Kyurobei Ono, valued their lives too much to acquiesce to such an extreme measure.

The clan councilors in Yedo, Hikoemon Yasui and Matazaemon Fujii, were the first to draw back.

No matter how brave or skilled they were in swordplay, the three of them alone could do nothing. Even if they broke into Kira's household, it was doubtful if they could have advanced more than a few steps before they were overcome by numbers.

There was no other course left to them, therefore, but to return to Ako, and cast in their lot with the rest.

"Let us defend the Castle to the last man. . ." That had been the last thought which had impelled them to travel the 160 ri from Yedo to Ako.

Oishi read their thoughts from the gleam in their eyes.

"Stormy petrels. . ." he said to himself, and for some moments remained silent with a vacant expression on his face.

The three men looked impatiently at him. Oishi absently took his pipe, and filled it. Then he took a piece of paper from the table, and, apparently unaware of the three men in front of him, began to read the writing on it.

"Chief Retainer, we hear that even the Superintendent, Juzaemon Araki, who has been sent by the authorities to take over the Castle, has received from this clan a notification to the effect that the Castle is ready for confiscation. Is this a mere rumor, or is it true?"

"Ah, so you have heard it already?"

"We heard it from Chuzaemon Yoshida at the Castle."

"In that case there is no need for me to add anything. Matters are as you see them."

The thick eyebrows of Magodaiyu Okuda, already greying with age, twitched suddenly over his deep-set eyes.

"Chief Retainer," said Okuda in a strangled voice.

Oishi waited. But to his surprise, the closed fist of Okuda went up to his own eyes. Tears streamed down his cheeks. Magodaiyu Okuda, veteran-warrior of fifty-six years, was weeping.

Oishi looked at the cycad tree near the veranda. A big butterfly with mottled wings was fluttering about the leaves. Oishi watched the butterfly with interest.

"Fool! Call yourself a samurai!" The storm broke as Gunbei Takada, trembling with rage, clutched his sword close, and shouted at Oishi.

"What do you mean by yielding up the Castle? I thought that here in Ako, at least, there would be some men who had real backbones in them, but what is this I hear from you, a man in the position of Chief Retainer? So you are going to submit tamely to the confiscation of the Castle! Was your fear of the soldiers from the neighboring clans too much for you? Is your life so dear to you? What is this you are doing here in this temple? Fidgeting with papers and books and pottering round with tables. Do you call this the attitude of a samurai who is grieving over the death of his lord?"

Gunbei's eyes flashed fire.

Yasubei drew nearer, his face stern. "My father told me that the Chief Retainer, Kuranosuke Oishi, is the one man to look up to in this dire calamity. I can only say I am disappointed. The reinstatement of the clan in the name of Daigaku Asano is too much to hope for, I hear. What made you, then, take this astonishing and cowardly step of yielding the Castle? Kindly explain to us. Depending on your answer, we three will show that we have not come to step on Ako soil for nothing!"

Oishi stretched out taut the paper he held, and gripped it by the edge between finger and thumb. The other edge he pointed at the ceiling. His lips were twisted into an unpleasant curve. He was not pleased with the outburst; such fiery people, he thought were more of a nuisance than people like Ono or Tamamushi.

Oishi hated passionate outbursts. The more the men before him became excited, the more calm and cool his own mind was. Even red-hot iron will cool down, he told himself. His face was a mask that effectively concealed his own feelings.

Presently he opened his mouth. "Of course," he said. This was his favorite expression. "But," he added, "just because I yield the Castle does not mean that matters end there. There is a sequel to the giving up of the Castle. What is the use of arguing about it, seeing that already the authorities, including Unemenojo Toda, have been informed that the Castle is ready?"

Okuda, who had been silent with his shoulders hunched up, suddenly spoke.

"And this sequel that you mention?"

"Well, that. . ." Oishi took his pipe again, but let it lie idle on his knee.

"The welfare of Daigaku Asano has been seen to. . ."

"Is that all?"

"Well, can you not leave the rest to me?"

The three men could find no suggestion, no indication of any sort, of what the Chief Retainer was thinking. Nor was there anything over which they could justifiably become angry.

Yasubei glanced at his companions and stood up. His expression clearly indicated that he thought Oishi was not a man with whom it was fit to cast in his lot.

As they were tying their sandals to their feet, they whispered to one another, "Let us go to Master Shogen Okuno, the clan head. Perhaps he may be the man we are looking for."

As they were leaving the gates, they almost bumped into Juheita Sugino, who was coming in with a baby in his arms. The baby was crying at the top of its lungs, and Sugino was trying, in his own fashion, to soothe it.

"What, going already?" he asked the three men with a smile.

"Whose baby is that?" Gunbei asked back, looking at Sugino sternly as though reprimanding him for fooling around with a baby at a time like that.

"This is the grandchild of Kyurobei Ono. No baby probably ever had a more unworthy father or grandfather than this. In the confusion of their getaway, this baby was left on the pier with the wet-nurse."

"H'm. The resemblance is remarkable," muttered Gunbei, peering at the baby's face. As Sugino walked toward the hall, Gunbei hastened after Yasubei, who had gone on ahead with his long strides.

"It is useless," he sighed to Yasubei. "Bushido has ceased to be a characteristic of this Bunroku period."

He spat on the ground.

(To Be Continued)

Santaro Talks On

The Sensational Reforms
Of The Tempo Era

Part 4

The custom of women tucking up their skirts and of stitching fringes to the upper edges of their garments was originally dictated by considerations of economy; they tried thereby to prevent the soiling of the skirts and the upper parts by contact with the feet and neck, but in the times of Tempo, as indeed in early Meiji years, the people kept the custom from the vainglorious motive of showing off beautiful undergarments and of giving an extra touch of embellishment.

Therefore "such flippant custom" Lord Midzuno strictly prohibited. Habutae was forbidden; only spun silk was permitted. But whatever stuff, be it of cheapest material, must not be made into clothing at great expense or to look ornate or luxurious.

The use of gold, silver, precious stones as personal adornments or ornamental utensils was of course prohibited in the early days of the reformatory era. To smoke from silver pipes or to wear gold hairpins, combs or spectacles was out of the question. Even to keep them at home was forbidden. "What is the use of keeping those things at home," said a passage in one edict "If you cannot use them at home or abroad?" Those happening to possess silver and gold things were ordered to exchange them for cash—paper money—at the official exchangers.

But no man or woman was willing to do so, especially at the official exchange rate, which was of course not extravagantly high, the gold and silver articles being appraised by weight, not by workmanship or artistic designs. Many persons were punished for clandestinely and illegally keeping luxurious articles at home, but it was impossible to punish all the offenders.

After all, the delinquents or slackers proved wiser than those "stupidly honest" persons who took Lord Midzuno's edict seriously and delivered their heirlooms; for the law ceased to operate in a year or two.

Footgear Touched

In December, 1841, the dealers in geta—clogs and sandals—were forbidden to use leather in making thongs because "leather is a precious thing best fit for binding coats of mail."

Yedo in Tempo era abounded in epicures especially among tradesmen and plebeians who, lying as they did under so many irksome social restraints, tried to find solace in eating well; they were far better eaters than samurai of upper classes. Pickled egg-plants served in a dwarf-tree-pot as if in a natural condition, hothouse vegetables, fruits out of season, highly-ornamental and flavored dishes were no rarities in the leading restaurants of Yedo, frequented by plutocratic merchants, which no ordinary samurai could afford to patronize. Lord Midzuno who got to know of this prohibited the farmers from producing "unseasonable" vegetables or any other thing which may be considered as a breach of the spirit of the anti-luxury law.

After food came houses. Those in commercial districts downtown received due attention. All signboards at all savoring of luxury should be discarded; lacquered boards, letters or pictures in gold, artistic fabrics with names or designs in embroidery must no longer be hung up; hairdressers' gorgeous pictorial signs must be taken down. Anyone daring to decorate his show-window as a modern shop-keeper does would have been arrested outright.

The nature of trade and shop-names should be shown, it was proclaimed, by signs made of plain wood, the words to be written in ordinary black ink; and in case metal had to be used, iron alone was permitted—no copper, not even brass.

Adjustment of Home Life

In the homes of citizens Lord Midzuno detected the luxurious tendency of spending unconscionable sums of money on unnecessary things, to wit, stone-lanterns, slab-stones, pots of dwarf-plants, etc., which in his opinion would neither butter the bread nor appease hunger.

"Therefore the people were strictly forbidden to spend more than 10 Ryo on a single stone-lantern, or more than three Ryo on a single flower pot," and so forth.

Lord Midzuno now took in hand the reformation of moral conduct of the people. First, he must purge popular literature of unclean stuff. Considering the general moral tendencies of the times, it was little wonder that most of the popular novels of Tempo era should have been of a highly decadent nature.

All authors of this trend were fined, imprisoned or banished according to the degrees of the "crimes" they were accused of. Cartloads of bad books and their printing blocks were confiscated, and burned. Terakado Seiken, the author of the Yedo Hanjoki, and Tamenaga Shunsui, the author of the Umegoyomi and the famous Irohabunko, were among the more noted of the literary victims thus punished.

Putting Pictures Right

Not the books only but the pictures also were considered as heinous inspirers of bad thoughts, and Lord Midzuno forbade the artists of color prints to paint pictures of actors, professional beauties under pain of terrible penalty. He advised the artists to confine their labors to the painting of heroes and heroines—model wives, filial children, loyal retainers and distinguished samurai, say, like himself.

Driven from the land, some unfortunate women seemed to have taken to the water. At least the Mayors suspected so, as might be seen in the edict they issued in April, 1742 regarding the control of ships and junks plying in the rivers of Yedo. Among other things the owners of the river-boats were instructed "not to keep the screens down aboard except when the weather was stormy or the sea rough."

As the summer months drew near, many archery booths and tea stalls were built in fields and on street corners where casual wayfarers might stop for amusement or to take cooling drinks. This was an annual thing, not to be wondered at. What was surprising was the presence of good-looking and smartly-dressed girls, especially in archery booths.

"Ha, ha," Lord Midzuno said, and straightway prohibited the archery booths and wayside tea houses to employ any woman servant, "no matter how young or how old."

Mayor With Tattooed Body

Barbers of Yedo would sometimes in rush hours call the assistance of their wives or daughters in doing some simpler work, especially in making easy shaves. When it reached the Minister's ears that some barbers were outrivalling other barbers on account of the beauty of their female assistants, out came the injunction that "henceforth no female assistants should be employed at any barber's," "not even the barber's own wife excepted."

The wearing by men or women of all kinds of head covers (akin to veils) against the cold, wind or dust was prohibited on the ground that it concealed the faces of persons in the streets and thus prevented instant recognition by officers stalking abroad in quest of criminals. Tattooing was prohibited—"both tattooers and the tattooed being severely punished." It was known even then that tattooing was much related to criminality. None knew it better than Toyama Sayemon-no-jo Kagemoto, one of the redoubtable Mayors, the right-hand man of Lord Midzuno. He was a reformed sinner.

In his younger days he had sown a good many wild oats, having penetrated into the most exclusive dens of vice and criminality. One of his arms bore the lurid tattooed picture of "a dead woman's head," and if the legend was true, he had "severely punished" in his Magisterial days many an associate of his early profligate days.

On the night of October 6, 1741 the two large theaters at Sakayemachi were burned, the fire originating in one of them, and while the public resentment against the theater was still unappeased the Yedo authorities prohibited the rebuilding of the theaters, and later on, summoning a delegation of theater-managers, actors, tea-house-owners and others connected with theater business, delivered an admonitory injunction to the following effect:

"Ye actors and theater-managers, you have not been strictly following the Government's edicts respecting simple life and moral improvement; on the contrary, you have been staging more and more trivial performances, and moreover, you have been freely mingling with ordinary citizens in your neighborhood.

"Such must not be, and we will before long find for you some out-of-the-way district in which you may live isolated from respectable society. Meanwhile you are to stop your trade. As for the Kawarasakiza of Kobikicho (an old theater of historical fame) it is allowed to continue on its present site pending the time when it shall be burned by a fire or grow out of repair.

"Directly the place of your removal is decided on we will grant you some financial aid toward the expense of your theater-building and removal." The last sentence shows that the Yedo Mayors were not altogether merciless; they knew what damages they were inflicting on theatrical people by this drastic order of removal.

Danjuro Punished

That was how the theater district of Shotencho in Asakusa was built. While this theater district was being built the aforementioned Kawarasaki-za was enjoying a full house every day due to the absence of all rival theaters. In the midst of this unprecedented prosperity for the best Yedo theater, a sensational event took place: the sudden arrest of Yebizo, also known as Ichikawa Danjuro, the greatest actor of the time.

He was taken straight from the stage, cuffed. The charges against him were violations of the anti-luxury laws, and were proved. The interior of his house had been built and furnished in a most luxurious manner, the boards riveted, it was said, with golden nails glossed over. There were articles and utensils made of precious metals in great abundance.

The actor was sentenced to banishment to a place 10 ri out of Yedo, his house pulled down and his property confiscated. Yebizo's sudden fall from the height of prosperity into purgatory, so to speak, caused a great sensation throughout Japan: it convinced the people that Lord Midzuno meant to do what he promised to do.

Simplification of Rural Life

The tendency of country people to visit Yedo, attracted by the glamor of city life, was, in the opinion of Lord Midzuno, bad for themselves and for national economy. So he sent all the farmers sojourning in Yedo back to their rural homes, and forbade those in the country to come to town. Moreover, he instructed: "Lately there has been noticeable the undesirable tendency among the once simple-mannered country women to discard their former frugal ways and betake themselves to the flippant fashions of city women. This is due evidently to the growing facilities for money-making in country districts.

"We deprecate the practice of wives and daughters of farmers undertaking profitable side-jobs such as weaving because it brings them extra money and thereby corrupts their manners, and makes them neglect their sacred agricultural duties."

Virtues Rewarded

Lord Midzuno did not stop at negatively prohibiting this and that; he went further and encouraged the virtues. He cut down the number of story-telling booths in Yedo (nearly decimated them) because the stories told there were of immoral nature and permitted the other to remain on condition that the story-tellers should tell such stories of heroes, warriors and virtuous people as might instruct and edify the audience.

Besides, he forbade the employment of female workers or musicians to enliven story-telling. Then he caused the Cho heads throughout Yedo to report causes of exemplary conduct that they might receive honorable mention and reward from the authorities. This was not difficult.

Hundreds of cases were reported, and the names, ages, addresses, and the citations of their conduct were daily exhibited in placards at all the police stations.

Lord Midzuno's vigorous campaign against extravagance and luxury was rewarded in due course with unexpected results. Though there was an abundance of goods to sell, there were few buyers, and the circulation of money checked, while the prices of necessaries, instead of going down, went up.

So the cries of "hard times" arose from all lips, and they cursed Lord Midzuno like a devil.

Profiteering Suppressed

Whereupon Lord Midzuno thought that this reign of hardship despite his manifold virtue-laws must be due to the abominable practices of cunning tradesmen, and quick as he thought, he began pouring out laws to regulate prices and to stop profiteering.

He cut down the ground and house rents to the great joy of tenants, and then proceeded to pull down the prices of commodities. Confectioners and tofu-makers and other tradesmen were ordered to change their prices, but they also changed the sizes and weight of the cakes, etc., and when Lord Midzuno heard of it, he was wroth, and issued an edict regulating the size and shape of tofu and other things. He was the first and last statesman in history to prescribe the size of tofu by law.

Moreover, he set the pawnbrokers' interests, the wages of workmen etc. By proclamation he abolished what he regarded as the source of unequal profit-making—guilds, unions and wholesale system of commerce. He tried to destroy the privileged classes in commerce, industry and transportation, and declared all the fields "open and free."

"If you are a dealer in rice or oil," he declared in one edict, "just say 'a dealer in rice' or 'oil,' don't prefix any such word or phrase as 'wholesale,' 'retail,' 'company,' 'such and such guild,' etc. The result was that many large corporations were terribly damaged, for the rights and privileges attached to their trades were gone in a twinkling.

Special licenses were taken away; anyone could start any business anywhere, regardless of all rules and precedents hitherto observed by guilds or unions. The values of many shares dropped to zero, and there were many bankruptcies among big business men, so that a great financial depression followed, the Shogunate coffers being alarmingly affected.

Midzuno's Fall

To save the Government from this financial difficulty Lord Midzuno debased coinage, and requisitioned the rich people of Osaka and Yedo to contribute stated sums to the Shogunate. Among others Konoike and Mitsui of Osaka were made to give up 100,000 and 50,000 ryo respectively.

All the other then known millionaires were squeezed according to their computed riches. It became evident in the light of subsequent events that this requisition and the abolition of the guilds referred to were the last straws that broke down the long-suffering people.

In other words, the Midzuno Cabinet had fatally offended the financial bosses and capitalist interests, and that was the beginning of the end of Lord Midzuno's career, and in the opinion of some historians, of the Tokugawa feudal system itself.

In collusion with some near-the-Shogun officials and court ladies his unseen adversaries carried out a coup d'etat against him. His fall was sudden and swift. On September 13th 1843 at about 10 o'clock Lord Midzuno was summoned before the Rochu, and ordered to restore to the Shogun the five precious articles which had been previously given him as marks of the Shogun's favor. At 2 o'clock on the same day he was again summoned and formally dismissed from his official post. There were "twelve points of suspected misconduct" charged against him which he was required to explain. Let us make only a few typical extracts:—

"In making all the reforms of the recent months thou hast acted entirely of thy own arbitrary will."

"While thou hast imposed severe restrictions on the conduct of other people, thou hast often amused thyself with koto and samisen music at night in thine own home."

It seems from the above that while the sincerity of his reformative spirit was undoubted, his private conduct was not quite in keeping with the severity of the laws he and his disciples had imposed on the others. On the night his fall was reported a mob gathered around his residence, and threw stones and missiles amid shouts of jeering and triumph. Lord Midzuno died on February 10 in 1851.

There were three famous reforms during the Tokugawa regime of 250 years: those of Kyoho era (1716-1735), of Kansei (1789-1800) and of Tempo (1830-1843), and they left far-reaching effects on the lives of the people, especially Yedo citizens. These measures principally took the form of prohibiting luxury, and otherwise regulating the morals and manners of the people in general.

And they were carried out in the reigns of the Shoguns. The Fifth Shogun, Tsunayoshi, devoted the early years of his career to a wholesale eradication of "luxury and flippant fashions."

The reforms of Kansei were carried out in the time of the Eighth Shogun, Yoshimune, who was indisputably an astute and capable statesman. He encouraged and practiced an almost parsimonious economy in the administrative expenditure of the Government. The reforms of Tempo were first carried out under the reign of the notorious 11th Shogun, Iyenari.

Luxury Punished

The first Shogun to mete out punishment to any person for the "crime of" luxury was Tsunayoshi the fifth Shogun. On May 8th in 1681, that is, in the 2nd year of his rule, he was proceeding to his ancestral mausoleum at Uyeno when his attention was arrested by a woman in gaudy costume looking at his procession. She was sitting in a beautiful open parlor, surrounded by six or seven serving maids who also were dressed in expensive silk robes. The Shogun asked who she was, and investigation was made as to her origin, her husband's occupation, etc. She and her relatives were tried at the court of the magistrate, as a result of which all her family were banished to a district 10 ri away from Yedo, while all the money and property of the household were confiscated to the Government.

The luckless woman was the wife of one Rokubei, and her father was a rich mason who smashed a fortune by constructing stone walls after the great fire of Meireki era, and she continued her luxurious habits after she was married. She was by far the best dressed woman among the plebeians of Yedo, and her husband was found to be living in great style. Various "offenses" were discovered in the course of official investigation.

(To Be Continued)

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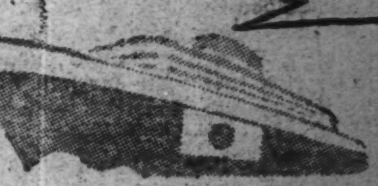

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ECONOMIC ACCORD HAS GREAT MERITS

Japan-Reich Agreement Big Forward Step in Eliminating Gold to Settle Accounts

Commenting on the great merits of the economic agreement concluded between Japan and Germany relative to the establishment of a new world economic order, Dr. Kotaro Araki, Professor at the Tokyo Imperial University, says in effect as follows in Thursday's issue of the Mainichi:

"The signing of an agreement between Japan and Germany concerning the settlement of accounts between the two countries, will, from a practical point of view, produce a far reaching effect on the expansion of the fighting strength of the Axis powers which are conducting the war against their common enemies, the United States and Britain. Moreover, from a theoretical point of view, it means a long step taken toward the establishment of an economic structure without gold. I heartily congratulate Japan and Germany on their success in concluding the new economic agreement which has given not only the two countries, but also many other nations in the world a strong belief in the possibility of an economic structure without gold.

"Not only Japan and Germany, but also all nations in the world have been deeply interested in the possibility of setting up a new economic structure without gold, ever since it was first mentioned by Dr. Walther Funk, German Minister of Economic Affairs, in July 1940.

Present Currencies Complicated

"Currencies of all nations at present are very complicated in their relations with those of other countries, especially where the nation in question belongs to an economic sphere, for, in a case like this it has two different values—the value in the economic sphere, and the value outside the economic sphere.

"At present, Europe belongs to the economic sphere now under construction by Germany, while Greater East Asia belongs to the new economic structure under construction by Japan.

"Now, we have to consider the value of the currencies of Japan and Germany from two different viewpoints,—their value within the respective countries, and their value within the respective economic spheres.

"For instance, the value of the yen currency in the Greater East Asia Economic Sphere must be decided on in consideration of the economic strength of the different nations in the sphere, so that it may promote the co-existence and co-prosperity of all the peoples concerned.

"At present the settlement of accounts in the Greater East Asia Economic Sphere must be conducted by means of the special yen currency intended for use throughout the sphere. The balance of accounts, if any, has to be retained in the form of an international credit until it reaches the maximum amount. When the maximum is reached, remittance of gold, or at least the settlement of accounts in gold value, might be considered.

Settlements in Sphere

"Under the new economic structure, all accounts between Japan and various countries in the Greater East Asia Economic Sphere are to be settled through the yen currency issued in Tokyo, eliminating any necessity of gold for the settlement of international accounts.

"After construction of a new economic structure as specified in the new agreement between Japan and Germany, Japan's currency will step out into the Greater East Asia Economic Sphere, and become available for all transactions therein.

"Now, I must make a brief study of the economic relations between one economic sphere and another, which corresponds to the economic relations between one country economic structure of the world.

"Under the existing economic structure, the accounts between two nations must be settled by gold, and where there is no gold available for the settlement of accounts, the exchange of materials between them automatically comes to an end.

"By virtue of the new economic agreement, the exchange of materials between Japan and Germany has been rendered possible without gold. This is a brilliant success on both sides, for it will greatly strengthen the fighting strength of the two Axis Powers against their common enemies, the United States and Britain.

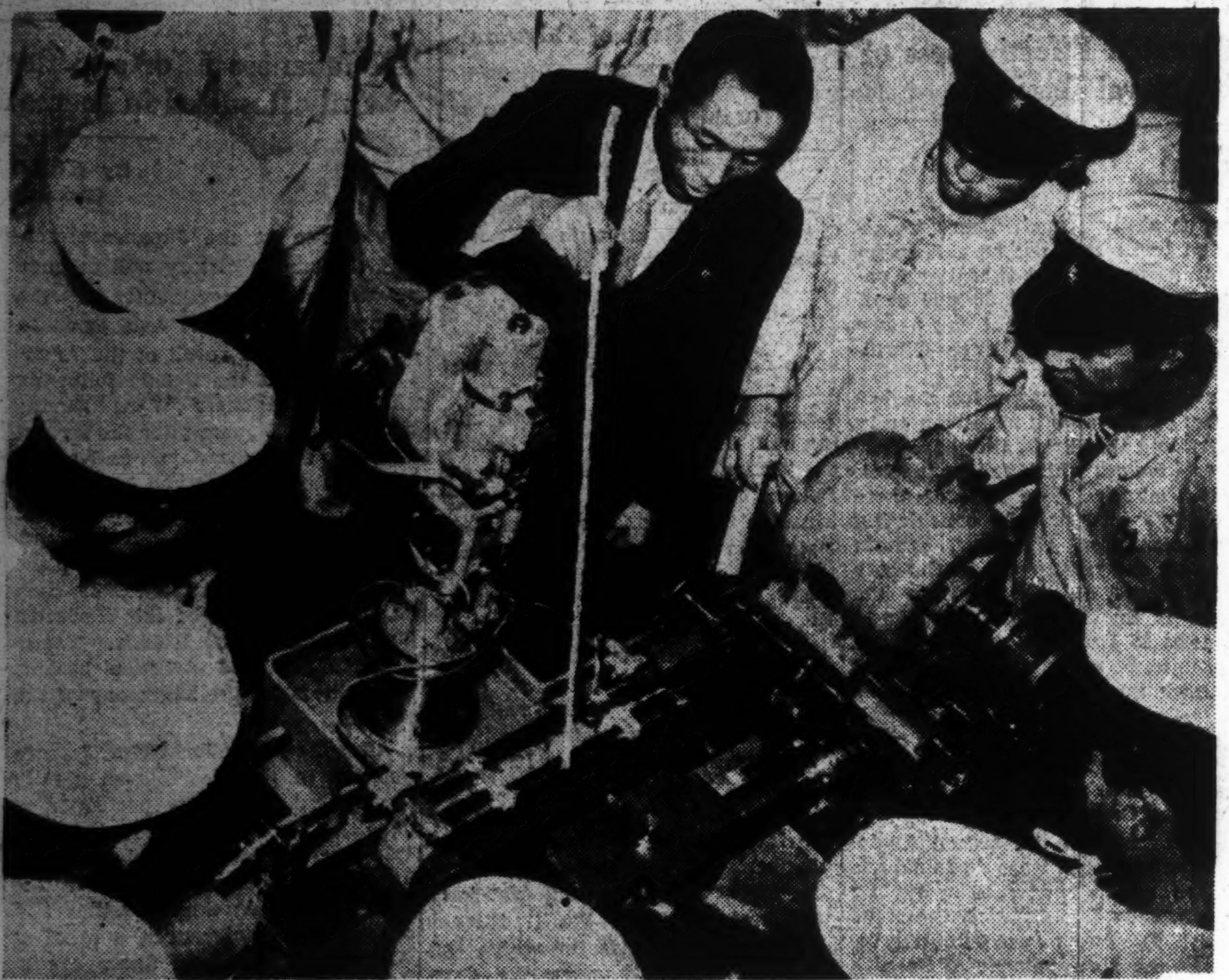
"Apart from its infinite merits in connection with the present war, the new economic agreement reached between Tokyo and Berlin is worth mentioning as the first step ever taken by mankind toward the construction of an economic structure without gold."

Bill Clearings

January 22
(¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	205,873	98,561
Balance	39,389	16,706

Modern Seamanship



Would-be navigators being instructed in the parts of a ship's engine. Experts are agreed that it is a mistake to think that with the elimination of masts and sails seamanship has become a dead art. The power-driven ship of today may have many attributes which facilitate handling her, but ultimately she is dependent on good seamanship for her safe conduct and security afloat no less than the sailing ship of the past. Thorough acquaintance, however, with the engine and other mechanical contrivances unknown in Captain Cook's days is essential today whether to become a navigator or engineer.

KEY CONTROL BODIES TO GET MORE POWER

Gov't Authority Will Be Sectionally Transferred to Them From February 21

With a view to strengthening the functions of the key industry control associations and thereby facilitating administrative procedures, the Government is scheduled to effect the sectional transfer of its powers to these control associations in accordance with the ordinance promulgated by the Government under date of January 21, to be effective on and after February 21, vernacular papers report.

Of the 13 control associations, it is understood that those connected with the industries of iron and steel, coal mining, mineral mining, cement production, rolling stock production, automobile manufacturing, precision machinery manufacturing, electric machinery manufacturing, industrial machinery manufacturing, metallic works, and railroad enterprises are eligible in connection with the sectional transfer of the Government's powers and that the shipbuilding control association alone will be exempted from the list.

With the going into effect of the ordinance, these associations will be invested with the powers required by them to play an important role for control of the entire body of specified industries. The associations will exercise control over production, over deliveries of materials and of finished products as well as authority to effect the occasional adjustment of industrial enterprises, with the exception, however, of those powers that the Government is required to retain from the viewpoint of their nature.

MINING IN MANCHOUKUO ON INCREASE LAST YEAR

Domei

TUNGHUA, Manchoukuo, January 18.—Reflecting increased exploitation of the natural resources in the southeastern section of Manchoukuo with Tunghua Province as the center, which is commonly called "Tungpientao," registration of mining rights last year numbered 1,188, showing an increase of 113 over the previous year reports Domei from Tunghua, Manchoukuo. The number of the registered mine lots last year reached 3,419 which shows an increase of 158 as compared with previous year.

Classified according to the category of mines, coal led the list of registrations with 580 and 1,782 in number of mining rights and mine lots. Iron was second with 143 mining rights and 642 mine lots, while gold was third with respective figures of 145 and 313.

New Type Autos Coming

New type automobiles designed by the Technical Committee of the Commerce and Industry Ministry will be marketed here beginning April next. A 30 per cent economy of steel and other materials is effected in the construction of the new type cars in order to meet the wartime requirements of the country, says the Nippon Sangyo.

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	83.90	+ 0.90
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	77.70	+ 0.50
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	75.50	+ 1.10
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.15	Same

United States Policy Gave Rise to Asia War

(Continued From Page 6)

seas off Canada and discussed important war strategy against Japan, as well as Germany and Italy. It is known that aside from the defense of Singapore, America assumed the responsibility for any eventuality in the Pacific.

Immediately, America rushed air reinforcements to the Philippines, increased the exportation of war materials to the Dutch East Indies, and strengthened her air and submarine bases in Alaska and in the Pacific. Britain likewise rushed air reinforcements to Singapore and Malai, and augmented her fleet at Singapore with the Prince of Wales and Repulse. In this way, America and Britain built the ABCD ring around Japan.

The air was already electrified when Ambassador Saburo Kurusu flew to Washington. Our envoys negotiated diligently, and realistically. Yet, there was no spirit of compromise on the part of America. America stood firm in her demands for the complete withdrawal of the Japanese Forces from China, and the renunciation of the Tripartite Pact. No Japanese could have ever even entertained considering such illogical and absurd demands.

The negotiations had reached an impasse. In order to save the situation, our envoys played their last card, and submitted an entirely new set of proposals to the American Government. The American answer to these proposals was handed to Ambassadors Nomura and Kurusu by Cordell Hull on November 26.

Nothing could have changed the selfish, one-sided American attitude. There was only one answer to be given to the American Government, and that answer, the last one to be given to America during the long years of Japanese-American relations was the Imperial Rescript declaring war on the United States and the British Empire.

To Increase Hauls

For the purpose of increasing the catch of sardines in the adjacent waters of Chosen, the fishing companies of the countries have decided to establish a fishery control company with a capital of ¥40,000,000-¥50,000,000 in the near future. As a preliminary measure, they will establish two smaller fishery control companies in North Kankyo and another province in Chosen. In this connection, those fishing companies are now studying various steps for increasing efficiency in collaboration with the Government-General, says the Nippon Sangyo.

STOCK SENTIMENT CONTINUES CHEERY

Peacetime as Well as Wartime Industrials Enjoy Upsurge Of Demand

The Tokyo Stock Exchange yesterday continued cheery and the majority of the listed issues steadily moved upward as if to endorse the revival of the buying sentiment among the investing public.

Reflecting the large demand for peacetime as well as wartime industrials, several classifications of fiber wares registered continuous gains. For instance, Sino-Nippon Spinning and Daito Spinning continued to rise ¥2.90 each, Kurashiki Rayon ¥1.70, Kanebo Spinning and its new ¥1.30 each. Simultaneously Mitsubishi Electric Machinery scored a spectacular gain of ¥6.50, and Nippon Sand Iron jumped up ¥2.60, Nippon Piston ¥2.00 and Tokyo Wire Rope ¥1.40.

A similar trend was found in the short-term section, for Kanebo Spinning sharply went forward ¥2.00, its new ¥1.10, Kokura Steel ¥1.30 and N.Y.K. ¥1.00.

The spot market was invariably bullish along a broad range of key industrials. Kanto Steel ran up ¥2.30, Sakura Steel and its new ¥2.00 each, Kawanami Shipbuilding ¥1.30, Ashikaga Spinning ¥1.10, Mitsubishi Warehouse and Sawafuji Electric Machinery ¥1.00 each.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

	—Delivery— Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Kanebo Spinning (50)	128.1	....	128.5
Sino-Nippon Spin (50)	84.8	85.7	86.5
Teikoku Rayon (50)	77.7	77.7	....
Kurashiki Rayon (50)	73.7	73.4	74.1
Toa Hemp Ind (50)	73.2	....	73.6
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)	95.0	....	96.0
Kanegafuchi Ind (50)	79.6	79.7	80.3
Showa Elec Ind (50)	79.6	80.5	80.3
Nippon Nitrogen (50)	73.2	....	74.3
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	91.4	....	92.4
O. S. K. (50)	84.6	....	86.0
Toyo Steamship (50)	68.6	....	69.5
Nissan Steamship (50)	64.6	64.8	65.5
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	89.0	....	90.3
Ishihara Ind (50)	70.5	71.0	71.4
Third Section			
Toyo Development (50)	....	....	....
Furukawa Elec Ind (50)	103.3	....	105.2
M'bishi Elec Mach (50)	133.0	133.9	135.9
Nippon Oils and Fats (50)	65.0	....	....
Nippon Beer (50)	....	95.9	93.5
Tropical Ind (42½)	....	....	....
Sumatra Dev. new (37½)	44.3	....	45.8
Asahi Glass (50)	98.0	98.7	97.0
Toa Tobacco (50)	94.3	95.5	95.4
Manchou Tobacco (50)	83.1	84.0	83.9

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Exch. new	83.1	4.0	2.9	83.9
N.Y.K., new	77.4	7.7	7.1	77.7
M'bishi Heavy Ind.	95.4	6.0	5.4	95.9
Kanebo Spin. new	74.6	5.6	4.6	75.5
Teikoku Rayon, new	67.8	8.1	7.7	67.7
Hitachi Iron Works	88.8	9.2	8.8	89.2
Osaka Exch. new	45.4	5.5	5.2	45.5
Nippon Steel Tube	69.8	9.7	9.5	69.7
Nippon Oil	75.1	6.3	5.1	75.6
S. M. R.	74.0	4.0	4.0	74.0
N. Y. K. old	91.5	1.7	1.5	91.7
Hokkaido Coal	74.1	4.1	3.9	73.9
Kanebo Spin. old	127.4	8.5	7.4	128.0
Toyo Rayon, new	55.0	5.4	5.0	55.4
Kokura Iron Works	55.6	6.1	5.6	56.1
Nippon Beer, new	44.2	4.6	4.2	44.6
Nippon Sugar, new	66.0	6.4	6.0	66.3
Ensuiko Sugar	62.6	62.7	62.6	....
Nippon Mining	61.7	2.0	1.6	61.7
Manchou Dev.	60.1	60.1	60.0	60.0

BIG BUSINESS RUNS HAWAII SUGAR TRADE

Survey of Industry on Islands Shows Most Plantations, Mills Held by Big Money

Now that the United States has lost its all-important source of sugar supplies in the Philippines and its importation of Hawaiian sugar considerably handicapped in parallel with the progress of the War of Greater East Asia, the sugar-devouring Americans have to satisfy themselves with ever-dwindling rations of sugar and it is natural that they should have been sorely disillusioned of their long vaunted high standard of living. In this connection, an interesting article in the latest number of the Kokusei Graph surveys the sugar industry on the Hawaiian Islands, which, in brief, is reproduced below:

"It is on record that the wild growths of sugar cane on the Hawaiian Islands attracted the notice of Captain Cook when these islands were discovered by him in 1778, and that sugar produced there was first shipped out of the island in 1837. But it was in 1876 that the sugar industry there began to take the proportion of a regular line of business. In the same year, a reciprocal commercial treaty was formed between the United States and Hawaii, and sugar turned out in Hawaii was subsequently shipped duty-free to the United States until the Hawaiian Islands became part of the United States' dominions.

Production In 1915

"In 1915 sugar production in Hawaii amounted to approximately 600,000 tons, and the subsequent development of the sugar industry on the islands accelerated an increase in production till the annual output stood at 940,000 tons in 1932-33. This is essentially ascribable to the increased harvest of sugar cane as well as to the enlarged areas of plantations.

"What deserves special notice in connection with the sugar industry in Hawaii is the remarkably high percentage of sugar canes per acre and sugar itself as compared with the rest of the sugar-producing regions. Speaking of the whole archipelago, the average production of sugar cane stood at 63.2 tons per acre and that of crude sugar at 7.13 tons per acre. This high ratio of sugar cane harvests and sugar production is attributed to the perfect irrigating facilities and the long spell of genial weather as well as the scientific management of sugar cane plantations.

"The sugar industry in Hawaii is kept on under the management of substantial capitalists. Of the 39 sugar mills now existing, 36 are operated by five leading companies, their production representing 96 per cent of the entire output in Hawaii. The total investment in the sugar industry on the islands was estimated in 1931 at $75,000,000.

U.S. Takes All

"With the exception of the consumption on the islands, the whole production of Hawaiian sugar has been shipped to the mainland of the United States, in the form of crude sugar which is refined in San Francisco and subsequently placed on the market.

"It deserves notice that the majority of sugar cane plantations in Hawaii are cultivated under the direct management of capitalists, there remaining only 12.3 per cent of plantations cultivated by tenant farmers. In view, however, of the substantial labor required for the cultivation of sugar plantations and of the shortage of labor necessarily felt in Hawaii following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, there is every likelihood of a considerable decrease in the production of sugar on the islands.

"The following list shows the annual harvest of sugar cane and the annual production of crude sugar in Hawaii, during the eight years ending 1938:

Annual Harvest of Sugar Cane and Annual Production of Crude Sugar
(In 1,000 tons)

Year	Sugar canes	Crude sugar
1930-31	7,698	896.9
1931-32	8,042	930.2
1932-33	7,772	939.4
1933-34	7,251	933.5
1934-35	7,761	836.7
1935-36	8,319	883.7
1936-37	7,980	800.7
1937-38	8,015	798.1

Modern Arms Limit Value of Gibraltar

(Continued From Page 6)

tainly not if Anglo-Spanish relations became hostile. Besides, the British at Gibraltar would be in great danger of sabotage.

Such is the plight of Gibraltar today. Its offensive power reduced by war weapons, its position threatened by new political developments, and its defensive problem beset with numerous weaknesses. Once the symbol of Britain's might and glory, it is now destined, if it has not already become, the symbol of her downfall.

LABOR SHORTAGE IN AMERICA

U.S. War Manpower Commission Organized as Supreme Labor Control Agency But Problem By No Means Solved

Labor shortage is common in wartime to all belligerent nations, but this trouble is particularly severe in the United States. Ascribing the main cause of it there to defects in the legislation for labor control, the January number of the Bulletin issued by the Mitsubishi Economic Research Institute gives a survey of the situation.

On April 19, 1942, the United States Government organized a war Manpower Commission composed of representatives of the War Department, Navy Department, Agriculture Department, Labor Department and Wartime Production Board. The labor section of the Wartime Production Board was absorbed by the newly organized Commission. Although in this way the supreme agency for readjustment of war man-power has been provided, it has merely improved appearances and the lack of any powerful legislation regarding the mobilization of wartime labor is proving fatal to any effective control of labor by the Government, and the function of the Commission is extremely restricted due to the absence of a powerful legal backing.

In these circumstances, whether or not the Government can hope to prosecute the mobilization of labor power in an efficient manner depends solely on how soon the Government will be able to acquire legal power concerning labor mobilization.

Legal Power Wanting

The following tables show the proposed disposition of workers as known at present. According to the returns of the War Man-power Commission, munitions workers at the outset of the present war in December 1941 were no more than 6,900,000, but in order to carry out the intended expansion of munitions productivity, 17,500,000 munitions workers were required by December 1942 and 20,000,000 will be required by December 1943:

	— December — 1941	1942	1943
	(Unit 100,000)		
Total number of workers	534	587	623
Munitions Industry	69	175	200
Non-Munitions Industry	291	205	191
Army	21	55	90
Others	173	152	142

	December 1942	1943
	(Unit 100,000)	
Total number of workers	587	623
Workers employed	508	513
Army	55	90
Unemployed	24	20

As seen from the above, it was necessary to lead 10,600,000 workers into munitions factories during 1942, of which three-fourths were to be obtained by conversion of civilian into war industry, and for the realization of the objective set for 1943 it was intended to recruit new industrial manpower and to employ those who would be thrown out of job due to curtailment of peacetime industry.

According to an announcement on November 15, 1942, by Harry Hopkins, chief of the Production Planning Board, the unemployed were 6,000,000 in number, but information from another source put the number at 2,800,000. It is not clear which number is correct.

Short of Farm Hands

The shortage of workers makes itself manifest in the form of shortage of agricultural manpower on the one hand and the lack of skilled labor in munitions industry, on the other. The fact that the munitions industry is absorbing considerable manpower from rural districts is responsible for the intensification of the shortage of labor in farm villages, which in turn is leading to a food shortage on account of reduced farm crops. To tide over this difficulty, the American Government concluded at the beginning of August last year an agreement with the Mexican Government for immigration into America of Mexican farm laborers, but the results have been quite unsatisfactory, only about 5,000 Mexican applicants having been obtained by November. Also, on November 30, the director of the Wartime Economic Stabilization Board entrusted the control of the wages for agricultural labor to the Secretary of Agriculture and recognized higher wages for farm laborers.

In the munitions industry, a greater trouble than the shortage in the absolute number of workers which America is now experiencing is the shortage of skilled labor. It takes a long period of time to train skilled workers, and the mere conversion of workers from civilian into munitions industry can by no means solve the question.

Scramble for Men

Shifting of labor, including the grabbing of skilled workers, has thus come up as an important phase of the wartime labor problem which, coupled with the inequality in wages in various fields of munitions industry, has now assumed such serious proportions that it can no longer be solved unless by state interference. For instance, it is reported that recently many mine workers have been changing over to other lines of munitions industry. While the average wages for mine workers is $37.00 per week, the wages for workers in steel industry, even before the recent wages increases, was $46.00, while the weekly wage in aircraft and shipbuilding industries is 53.50.

In connection with this problem, the Labor Employment Commission has ruled that when employees in munitions industry intend to change their occupation they require the special permission of the Bureau of Employment, but this system is far from producing the desired results in actual practise.

The Mirrors of The Heroic Age

(Continued From Page 6)

ful of the daimyo warriors of the day. "The circumstances are not identical, but my father always upheld as the first principle of his strategy that the worst thing that could happen was the sense of weariness overtaking the warriors on the battlefield, and that where you could not defeat the enemy by quick or fierce fighting you could only win by perseverance and endurance. In a long campaign victory goes to the one that endures the longest. But you must be careful lest you should overtax the laws of human nature or expose men's endurance to too severe a strain."

Gigantic Picnic

Hideyoshi who had implicit confidence in Takakage's military wisdom, followed his advice to the letter, as the history of the Odawara campaign well illustrates. Forthwith he converted the siege of Odawara into a blockade, and proceeded to do many things calculated to convince both the enemy and his men that he was set on making this battle a contest of endurance instead of a bloody encounter with swords and spears. Thorough reconstruction work was started upon his notorious "paper" castle at Ishigakiyama, which, when finished, was said to be as resplendent a palace as the Shurakutei itself, and sent for Yodogimi who soon arrived with a fair retinue of accomplished maidens. The Taiko bade all his daimyo subordinates follow his example.

So there developed all around Odawara a tremendous demand for carpenters, masons, gardners and other craftsmen and artists, all of whom worked night and day, building smart tea rooms, and elegant palaces. And all the warriors from Hideyoshi and Iyeyasu down to the soldiers began to enjoy themselves. The warriors of Kamigata, that is, of Kyoto and near-Kyoto districts, who were noted for elegant tastes and accomplishments required no great encouragement to show their skill in singing, dancing and other entertainments.

By day they would fight gallant tournaments at the Go and chess boards, or amuse themselves at various open-air sports, while the more refined would hold tea-ceremony parties and incense-smelling contests. At night high banquets were held at many a camp filling the air with the sound of music and dancing. "It was indeed more like a gigantic picnic party," as one writer says, "than a great host intent on slaughter. More than one hundred days passed in this fashion without a single encounter."

Hideyoshi wrote home to his kinsmen: "This is not like a battlefield at all. I shall not easily tire of such a life."

(To Be Continued)

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1943

Appetite Above Humanity

Among a flood of recent news dispatches from Washington and London, the news of the appointment of Marcel Peyrouton as Governor-General of Algeria stands out as being particularly enlightening to everyone interested in the trend of the ever-rising tide of the Anglo-American rivalry for world supremacy in the midst of the present global upheaval.

Ever since President Roosevelt dispatched his expeditionary forces to Africa last November on the pretence of rendering assistance to the British troops stranded on the North African desert in the presence of the indomitable Axis forces, the political situation in French North Africa has been growing increasingly muddled as military developments have grown less and less favorable for the cause of the Anglo-American invaders. And the latest political development there seems almost irrefutably to attest to the true motive of Roosevelt's North African strategy; that is to say, the primary purpose of the American President in sending his armed forces to Africa has been and still is to bring the French possessions in that mercilessly mutilated continent under American imperial rule.

Granted that the American expeditionary forces were sent to Africa in response to clamorous demands for the establishment of a second front on the part of the highly discontented fire-eaters at home and desperate half-starving members of the so-called "United Nations" abroad, the fact remains that this action has always been a part and parcel of Roosevelt's imperialistic designs. His loud denials of his inordinate ambition of constructing an American Leviathan to fulfill his self-ordained destiny fall on deaf ears, for a series of new revelations attest almost conclusively to his imperial schemes.

The story of Roosevelt's policy especially designed for the realization of the Twentieth Century American Political Leviathan is too long to be recorded in the space available here. For the present purpose it suffices to refer only to the latest political developments in French North Africa to illustrate his empire-building ambition at the expense of his British allies.

It may be recalled here that the political tea-pot in Washington has been seething continuously since the assassination of Admiral Darlan on last Christmas Eve by an "indiscreet" French youth. Although Washington officialdom tried to put on an outward show of disinterestedness in this Christmas Eve murder case, it could not remain wholly indifferent as to who might have been the instigator of the crime, for the press in America openly accused British war leaders of the cold-blooded disposition of Darlan. However, the Washington and London authorities were successful at least temporarily in their attempt to hush up the case.

Nevertheless, no political observer either in Europe and America has failed to grasp the real cause of the Darlan murder. It was the consensus of opinion of the keen observers of world affairs that Darlan was a poor lamb that was made a sacrifice on the altar of Anglo-American rivalry. The British press was almost unanimous in its denunciation and hatred of Darlan. The London papers expressed their uncompromising distrust of any Frenchman who had in the past collaborated with the Axis Powers. But if there is anyone who is doubtful about whose attitude these papers were reflecting, it is suggested that he should enlighten himself by soliciting the assistance of Messrs. Churchill and Eden on the matter. It is needless to say that neither the London officialdom nor the British public could tolerate Darlan's ascendency in French North Africa in view of the presence of the "Fighting French" Forces on their side.

On the other hand, President Roosevelt and his imperialistic bed-fellows in Washington did not overlook the expediency of rendering the Darlan clique their support in order to check the growth and spread of British influence in French North Africa through the De Gaullist faction and to prepare the way for an ultimate extension of the American frontiers to the northern shores of the Mediterranean. However, Uncle Sam's support was over-powered by the sinister intrigue of his clever cousin, John Bull, resulting in the cruel elimination of the Frenchman Darlan.

It is needless to say that Uncle Sam would never acquiesce to John Bull's challenge under any circumstances. The political tea-pot has never subsided but has kept on seething ever since with an increasing probability of an actual explosion sooner or later. The recent news dispatches from London and Washington concerning the political situation in North Africa are pregnant with significant implications viewed especially in the light of the Darlan Murder Case and of the ever-increasing tension in the Anglo-American rivalry there.

In connection with the announcement of the appointment of Marcel Peyrouton, former Minister of the Interior in the Vichy Government, as Governor-General of Algeria, the Anglo-American rivalry for the control of French North Africa has been brought to the foreground for the second time in two months. News dispatches from London are practically in unanimity in their stubborn disapproval of this appointment. According to these dispatches, the appointment has caused great consternation and alarm in the "Fighting French" circles in the British capital under General De Gaulle's leadership. Furthermore, it is said that London political observers consider the appointment as a first class blunder and the worst possible choice, and that influential commentators are asking for an official explanation as to whether or not the Washington Government is responsible for the appointment of Monsieur Peyrouton to this most important civilian administrative post in North Africa and, if so, whether the Churchill Government has approved of it. To this public demand, it is said that British officialdom has refused to make any comment.

However, a diplomatic correspondent of the London Daily Herald is of the opinion that the State Department at Washington has accepted Monsieur Peyrouton's suave assurances and has persuaded General Giraud to appoint him. Almost simultaneously comes an emphatic statement from one of America's leading columnist, Walter Lippmann, who deplores the importation into North Africa of Peyrouton. Lippmann declares that the action has been deplored even by those Americans who till this day had supported the State Department's policy and that the action could make the already entangled political situation in North Africa almost insoluble.

It is not difficult to understand the possible role of the Washington Government in the new political developments in French North Africa in the light of the press dispatches referred to above. It is expected that the Washington spokesman will try his utmost to give a plausible account of the action and to make an outward show of having neither part nor lot in the affair. Nevertheless, the fact remains that President Roosevelt and his political bed-fellows are firmly determined to extend America's political frontiers as far as both shores of the Mediterranean as well as to the western shores of Africa at the expense of America's allies, particularly of the British Empire.

When unbridled appetite is placed above humanity, Heaven only knows who is the next on the list of Frenchmen to be sacrificed as a blood-offering on the altar of Anglo-American rivalry!

A Year Ago Today

Jan. 23, 1942

From Our Own Files

According to an Imperial Headquarters communique issued yesterday the Imperial Navy Air Force has daily attacked localities in Borneo, Celebes, Halmahera and Ambon since January 15. These operations were conducted for the purpose of searching out enemy planes scattered over the Netherlands East Indies area. Equipment was also bombed at various enemy bases.

* * *

The Imperial Navy Air Force on January 19 conducted an attack designed to detect the enemy in the Sumatra area, according to a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters yesterday. Port and harbor equipment at the ports of Saluan and Medan and a 2,000-ton vessel moored in Saluan were bombed and destroyed.

* * *

The United States Navy Department revealed on January 21 that another merchant vessel, the 5,433-ton City of Atlanta belonging to the Ocean Steamship Company, was sunk two days previously by a torpedo hit in the Atlantic, according to a Domei report from Lisbon.

* * *

Japanese troops have completely occupied the strategic port of Moron, on the western coast of Bataan Peninsula, after a fierce engagement lasting eight hours which ended in the hurried retreat of enemy forces further southward, reports Domei from the Philippine front.

* * *

Terminating a two-month intermission, members of the Thailand-French Indo-China border demarcation committee, headed by Makoto Yano, former Japanese Minister to Spain, assembled at Siemreap, Cambodia, to make a preliminary survey of the Thailand-Cambodia border.

AIR, UNDERSEA WARFARE LIMITS STRATEGIC VALUE OF GIBRALTAR

Political Developments Also Threaten Effectiveness of Britain's Once Mighty Naval Base

By **KOJI KATAOKA**
(From the Nippon Hyoron)

It was once axiomatic that a Power who was mistress of Gibraltar was mistress of the Mediterranean. Accordingly, for over two centuries, possession of this gigantic rock enabled Britain to control the gateway to three continents, the Straits of Gibraltar, and reign supreme in the Mediterranean.

Gibraltar is a heavily fortified promontory protruding from the southwestern tip of the European continent, about three and a half miles from the Spanish border-town of La Linea. Linking it and the Spanish territory is a sandy isthmus, a mile long and a half mile wide. From this sandy, level ground, there rises to a height of a thousand feet, a solid, rocky mass, Gibraltar itself.

Its hump, called Middle Hill, soars 1,400 feet into the air; and its west side facing Gibraltar Bay takes on a gradual slope, which ends in a mile long sand bank. From days of old, this has been the stronghold's most vulnerable point in attacks from the sea. The town and harbor of Gibraltar are situated on the western slope.

At the edge of Gibraltar's eastern slope is a sheer, almost unscalable precipice of 300 feet. Little wonder that of the 14 odd attacks launched against the stronghold in modern times, only a few have been undertaken from the east.

Gibraltar is unquestionably one of the world's mightiest strongholds. Even before the outbreak of the First World War, the construction of modern naval facilities there, including a drydock capable of accomodating the largest battleships, had been largely completed. During the War itself, the British Mediterranean Fleet was highly dependent on it for supplies and repair.

Its Importance Reduced

But it is equally unquestionable that new developments in weapons of war are reducing Gibraltar's importance. From olden times, the great value of Gibraltar had lain in the fact that its possession enabled the owner to stand guard over all ships passing through the Strait. But this function has been seriously affected by the entrance of submarines into sea warfare. Gibraltar can watch over surface ships, but not over underwater craft.

Even during the First World War, German U-boats were able to pass through the Strait at will, right under Gibraltar's nose; and many were the Allied ships they offered as sacrifices to the war god. That over half the Allied ships sunk in World War I went down in the Mediterranean must have been a terrible blow to the Rock's pride.

In the last week of that struggle, 13 German submarines, led by the daring U-50, made their way from the Adriatic to the western Mediterranean. The British, in hopes of capturing them, assembled a huge fleet, consisting mainly of torpedo boats and destroyers, at Gibraltar. But the U-50 led its pack safely through the Strait, and on the way out brought about a wave of despair among the superstitious in Britain by sinking the 16,000-ton battleship, the Britannica.

Such facts were a great blow to the British, who had relied so much on Gibraltar not only in maintaining their dominant position in the Mediterranean but also in holding their far-flung empire together. Now with the rise of aircraft as an instrument of war, Gibraltar has been further devaluated.

New political developments have also served to weaken its position. It is fabled that the two promontories at the eastern end of the Strait, the northern one being Gibraltar and the southern one Ceuta, were set there by Hercules. Ordinarily it would be necessary to possess both Pillars before controlling the Strait. But wily Britain had been able to do this with the possession of only the northern one.

Ceuta Still Immune

It may seem strange, in the light of Britain's traditional greed, that she has not seized Ceuta. But this was not because she did not want to. Up to the end of the 19th Century she had not been able to grasp a suitable opportunity to capture the southern Pillar; and from the beginning of the 20th Century, her policy of maintaining a balance of power in Europe left her without both excuse and power to take it.

Thus Britain sought to solve the problem by diplomatic cunning. She cleverly utilized the international congress at Algeciras and the negotiations leading to the Franco-Spanish treaty of 1912 to prevent the southern shores of the Strait of Gibraltar from being fortified and to forestall any attempt of third powers to extend their influence Spanish Morocco.

But the rise of General Franco's regime in Spain has brought about a decided change in the situation. Spain has extricated herself from the treaty against fortifying Ceuta and is erecting strong fortifications all along the southern shores of the Strait. Both Pillars of Hercules are today mightily armed. Therefore although one might not be able to go so far as to say that Gibraltar's value has been reduced 50 per cent, he could safely say that the power and glory that were once Gibraltar's are no more.

Besides these reasons for the lessening of Gibraltar's effectiveness in controlling the Strait, there are four general factors which render it weak against attack. The first of these is Spain's attitude. In considering the defense of Gibraltar, Britain fears, as she rightly did in the case of Singapore, an attack from the rear. If Spain were unflinchingly friendly to Britain, this would not, of course, be a serious problem. But although Spain may be maintaining neutrality as far as the war itself is concerned, she has recently made it clear through General Franco that she will collaborate with the New European Order.

Moreover even the ardent Anglophile and Liberal, Roso de Luna, has written in his renowned work, La Humanidady Los Casdres, that "the British flag flying over Gibraltar bespeaks the incompetence of Spanish statesmen." While the Rightist General, Primo de Rivera, has declared that "the restoration of Gibraltar is a question that concerns above all Spain's national honor."

All of One Mind

As indicated by the statements of these two representative figures of the Rightist and the Leftist elements in Spain, all Spaniards are of one mind concerning Gibraltar.

It is interesting to note that during the last World War, the Spanish authorities made no attempt to prevent the inhabitants of their Mediterranean island of Majorca from providing food, fuel and water to German U-boats. Facts such as these show that Spain has far from given up hopes of retrieving Gibraltar. There is no reason to doubt that when the proper time comes, she will rise as one to erase the "blot" on her national honor.

The second factor contributing to Gibraltar's defensive weakness is vulnerability to air attacks. Distance has been keeping Axis bombers from making regular calls on Gibraltar. But if the situation in Tunisia should develop favorably for the Italo-German forces, enabling them to push on into western Algeria and build air bases there, the smashing to rubble of Gibraltar's port and naval facilities as well as the town would come well within the realm of possibility.

Regardless of how well-provided Gibraltar may be with anti-aircraft batteries, the present war has proved the relative ineffectiveness of ground defenses against air attacks. Fighter planes must be sent up to cope with bombers, but Gibraltar's topography makes the construction of a large airfield impossible.

How greatly the aerial threat to Gibraltar would be increased if Spain should enter the war on the side of the Axis hardly needs elaboration. It would be only a matter of seconds for Spanish bombers from Los Burrios aerodrome on the opposite shores of the Bay of Gibraltar to reach the skies over Gibraltar. Numerous other Spanish airfields lie nearby; and it would be very easy for Germany and Italy to send reinforcements there.

The third factor which makes Gibraltar weak defensively is the disadvantage it would suffer in a firing duel with guns based on Spanish territory. In such a case, the British targets would be concentrated on Gibraltar, but the objectives on Spanish soil would be widely scattered. The powerful guns of Gibraltar could blow the Spanish towns of La Linea, Algeciras and San Roque off the map, but still there would be no real change in the military situation, for these small towns are of no strategic or even industrial importance.

Gibraltar Could Be Blasted

But shells from Spain-based guns would only have to hit Gibraltar at any place to inflict serious damage, for the small mountain is full of vital objectives. Within a limited area are food storages, coal bins, oil tanks and a large drydock. Besides, there is the multitude of men who must defend and keep up the stronghold.

The fourth factor adding to Gibraltar's weakness in defense is the racial makeup of its civil population, the people who supply the labor necessary to maintain the military establishments and other vital facilities on the rock. The great majority of its inhabitants have Spanish citizenship and divided according to race, 60 per cent are Spanish natives of Gibraltar, 20 percent Spaniards from Spain proper, and only 10 per cent British.

Thus the effectiveness of Gibraltar as a naval base is greatly affected by the attitude of its Spanish population. As long as their mother country remains neutral they will probably go diligently and conscientiously about their tasks, but cer-

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THE MIRRORS OF THE HEROIC AGE

The Last Days of Odawara

By **SANTARO**
Of the Nippon Times Staff

Part V

Both Odawara and Nirayama Castles showed no signs of capitulating. Hideyoshi, impatient and heart-weary, passed his days cudgelling his brains and those of whomever he thought worthwhile as to how he might speedily reduce these apparently undefeatable strongholds. One day he was talking with Ota Sukenaga, better known as "Sanraku," descendant of Ota Dokan, who unlike most other kinsmen of his, had remained staunchly loyal to the cause of the Uyesugis and therefore implacably hostile toward the Hojos. He was one of the first to come under Hideyoshi's banner when the latter had risen against the Hojos.

Quoth Sanraku: "Your Excellency must know Odawara cannot be taken by force of arms only. It is impregnably located: shielded by high mountains on three sides and on the fourth by a turbulent treacherous sea. Within the castle there are forty to fifty strong warriors, well trained under the traditional discipline of Bushido for which the Hojos are famous since the days of Soun and his two successors, Ujitsuna and Ujiyasu. Their weapons are powerful, and this time they are amply provided with munitions and food, and, above all, their fighting spirit is most fierce. Anyone seeking to bend their knees by mere military operations is doomed to disappointment."

Hideyoshi's Displeasure

The Taiko was offended, or pretended to be offended, at this wholesale eulogy of Hojo invincibility. "So you are still under the influence of your ancient Hojo-phobia," he blurted out, "which you contracted since your historic defeat at Matsuyama and Iwabuchi. I have no use for faint hearts like you."

Sanraku cowed under the Taiko's terrible glare and retreated into the antechamber in an abashed manner, but there continued to talk to his friends in a tone loud enough to be heard by Hideyoshi: "Verily it would seem as if I had been defeated at Matsuyama and Iwabuchi, but I never did give in to the Hojos, did I? I merely evacuated those castles against their superior arms, to stage a comeback some day. I know the Hojos, if anyone does, and I will bet my head to the Taiko or anyone else that Odawara cannot be taken with bows and arrows only. Some other tactic must be tried."

Hideyoshi evidently took note of Sanraku's words, as his subsequent actions proved. Soon he sent for Kobayagawa Takakage who had been left in charge of Kiyosu Castle near Nagoya, in order to obtain his view on how he might overcome the intolerable stalemate.

"I am tired of this interminable campaign," Hideyoshi said to Takakage, "and I am thinking of taking a holiday and going home to see to the civil administration at the capital. I am planning to put my son, Hidetsugu, in my place here at Ishigakiyama, with yourself as his adviser, and entrusting Iyeyasu with all responsibility in case anything should happen in my absence. What do you think?"

Original Tactics

"May I make bold to disagree, Sir," Takakage answered in a serious tone. "The more protracted the campaign, the brighter is the prospect of victory in the end. The only thing fatal to victory is the sense of weariness which may assail us, or such as you admit already coming over yourself. This must be fought off by every means possible. After taking all possible precaution against their assaults, especially night attacks in which the Hojos are unrivalled, we must prepare for a drawn-out war. The enemy must be acquainted with the fact that we are here for an indefinite time, all our life, if need be, until they have fallen or surrendered.

"You must also prepare the minds of your men for a long campaign, let them know that we have come to stay till victory is won. Least of all should you think of taking a holiday or showing any sign of weariness yourself. To prevent homesickness or breaking down under too long or too severe a discipline, therefore, you might introduce some recreation, even amusement. Time must never hang heavy on your hands. I suggested that you relax now and then and have a good time. Let your men do the same and thus relieve the monotony of this long siege war."

"Ah, that is the kind of warfare after my own heart," the Taiko laughed approvingly, "if only that is the sort leading to victory in the end. Do you know of a precedent in the eventful career of your great father in which he has won a difficult battle by the use of such tactics?"

"Indeed I do," replied Takakage. The speaker, it may be remembered, was the third son of the celebrated Mori Motonari, himself reputed to be the most brainy and resource-

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AMERICA'S MEDDLING POLICY GAVE RISE TO EAST ASIA WAR

All Japanese Efforts to Reach Peaceful Understanding Only Resulted in Increasingly Arrogant Demands

By **KENJI KAWANO**
(From the Taiheiyo)

A glance at the Japanese-American diplomatic history will at once reveal that the inevitability of the War of Greater East Asia came to the surface as a result of the American policy in the Pacific following the Russo-Japanese War. During a period of 50 years after the arrival of Perry at Uraga, Japan and America mutually enjoyed relatively harmonious relations. But, from about the time of the Russo-Japanese War, America began to place special emphasis in the Pacific, such as the annexation of the Hawaiian and the Philippine Islands. Thereafter, Japan and America became competitors for the hegemony of the Pacific.

After the First World War, Japan's position in the Pacific was greatly strengthened. Greatly perturbed at Japan's position, America and Britain surreptitiously tried to check Japan in China as well as in the South Seas. At the Versailles and Washington Conferences, a cabal of America, Britain and China sought the termination of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, strongly advocated the restoration of the Shuntung Peninsula to China and forced Japan to accept the inferior naval ratio of 5-5-3.

Events during this period show that on numerous occasions, whenever possible, America stood in the way of Japanese expansion both on land and on sea. This American intervention policy against the rise of Japan became more noticeable as time went on, with the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident, the rise of the National Socialists in Germany, the China Affair and the Second World War. America sharpened her anti-Japanese policy especially after the outbreak of the European war. Even from the early days of the present war in Europe, there were two distinct blocs among the warring nations; namely, Japan, Germany and Italy on one side, and the democracies, advocating status quo, on the other.

Pretending neutrality, America supplied war equipment and materials, and extended loans to the "democracies" in Europe, and Chungking in Asia. Relentlessly, America pursued her meddling policy, resulting in the War of Greater East Asia.

Leaving aside the Japanese-American relations during the year after the Russo-Japanese War, let us look at the events more close at hand, especially after the outbreaks of the China Affair and the war in Europe.

Launches Anti-Japanese Drive

In 1931, after the Manchurian Incident, Secretary of State Henry Stimson, and the head of the East Asia Bureau of the American State Department, Stanley Hornbeck, issued a joint declaration of American nonrecognition policy of territories gained by aggression. Subsequently, America launched on an anti-Japanese propaganda warfare, and with the outbreak of the China Affair in 1937, this developed into a diplomatic war between the two countries. On October 5, 1937, President Roosevelt blastered out the famous "Quarantine Speech" at Chicago, and created much comment at home and abroad. On the heels of this speech, Secretary of State Stimson, writing in the New York Times on October 7, openly advocated an Anglo-American boycott against Japan. At Brussels in Belgium, on October 30, America accused Japan of violating the Nine Power Pact. With the latter part of 1937 as the turning point, President Roosevelt shifted his attention from domestic reforms to international affairs, especially diplomatic questions concerning Europe and Asia.

The American attitude in the present world conflict was clarified in September, 1939, immediately after the outbreak of the European War. President Roosevelt declared then that the fate of the United States rested together with the democracies. Even before this, however, the American policy in Europe clearly ran parallel with that of Britain and France to curb the rise of Germany.

As a matter of fact, America had been encouraging Britain and France to take definite action against Germany during the days of Chamberlain's appeasement policy. During those days, Britain was utterly unprepared for war.

In January 1939, the American Ambassadors to Britain and France, Joseph P. Kennedy and William C. Builitt, returned to Washington and warned their government that a war would start in Europe by spring. Addressing a secret session of the Senate Military Affairs Committee a few days later, President Roosevelt boisterously declared that the American boundary now lies at the Rhine. Of course, he had to retract that statement at a press conference a few days later.

As President Roosevelt grew bolder in his meddling policy in international affairs, isolationism likewise grew. The isolationists in the Congress like the Fish, Wheeler and Nye type, and Hoover, and Lindbergh and others harangued, but in vain. Hoover had said that economic sanctions would eventually lead to war, and that the democracies could not be saved by pressure on the enemy, or by economic sanctions.

On July 26, 1939, one month before the German-Polish War, America abruptly made a declaration of unilateral abrogation of the Japanese-American Commerce and Amity Treaty. This was one form of economic pressure designed to stop Japan. Then, the inevitable war in Europe broke out. But, the German army proved much stronger than the democracies had thought. German blitzkrieg struck east, and then west. The lightning blows of Dunkirk and the fall of France literally shook America to her senses. America ushered in a huge rearmament program, both military and naval. At the same time, by increasing aid to Britain, America just about had her foot in the war.

On September 27, 1940, Japan signed the Triple Alliance Pact with Germany and Italy. The Pact was signed on a common ideal of establishing a New World Order, and to prevent the spreading of the hostilities in the Pacific.

President Roosevelt understood that any simultaneous operation in the Atlantic and in the Pacific was difficult. Therefore, he chose to aid Britain, even at the risk of getting involved in the war in Europe. America had wanted to keep the Pacific calm although Japan was aligned with the Axis. This America sought to do by wheedling Japan into some understanding. If intransigent, America sought to keep Japan out of the way with economic sanctions.

America's Plan

Thus, with Japan tied down in the Pacific, America wanted to put Germany and Italy out of the way. In the meantime, her strength, her war preparations would have been greatly increased and America calculated that the Pacific issues could be settled without war. This was the war. This was the American policy at the time when Ambassador Kichisaburo Nomura opened his negotiations at Washington.

The Japanese-American negotiations between Ambassador Nomura and Cordell Hull continued for about nine months. During that period, while negotiating on the one hand, America was feverishly speeding her rearmament program.

In 1941, the U.S. Navy Secretary, Frank Knox, announced the reorganization of the American navy into three fleets—the Atlantic, Pacific and Asiatic. In February of that year, the American Congress authorized the expenditure of $40,000,000 for the fortification of American possessions in the Pacific. In May, America granted a loan of $10,000,000 to Chungking for the purchase of military equipment. Aid to Chungking also included a private loan of $15,000,000 for the construction of a railway from Kunming to Burma.

The aid to Chungking did not end with mere economic loans. America sent military missions, officers and men and sought to prolong the Chungking resistance against Japan. Flyers were picked out from active men in the American air force and sent to Chungking as volunteers.

Bans Oil Exports

In June, 1941, America put a complete ban on the export of oil to Japan on the ground of oil shortage in her eastern states. At the time when Harold Ickes, the American Secretary of Interior, made this decree, on June 21st, the Japanese tanker, Azuma Maru, was just about ready to sail for home with 250,000 gallons of oil from Philadelphia. Immediately, the authorities detained the vessel, and forced her to unload the cargo.

The recalcitrance of the Dutch in the negotiations at Batavia could also be traced to American influence.

Immediately after the Japanese troops were stationed in southern French Indo-China following a mutual defense agreement, America, in retaliation, opened an economic warfare against Japan by freezing all Japanese assets in America. Later in the month, Japanese vessels were denied passage through the Panama Canal.

Writing in the Washintgon Post, the well known American commentator, Walter Lippman, declared that America was bidding on the warpath, and wanted to know whether the measures short of war taken by America lay in the actions of foreign countries, or were the result of her own actions.

By this time, Roosevelt had sensed that a Japanese-American rapprochement was impossible. On August 10 and August 11, the Anglo-American leaders met on the high

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